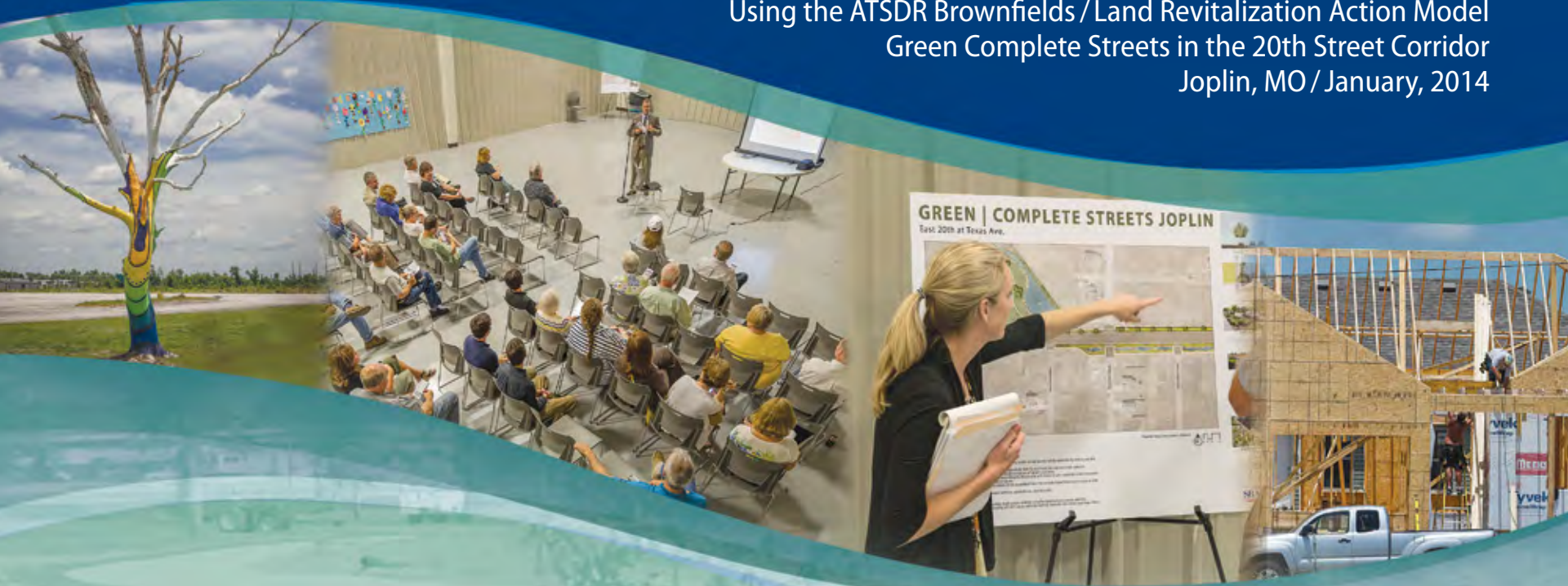


Taking Action: Rebuilding Joplin after the Tornado

Using the ATSDR Brownfields / Land Revitalization Action Model
Green Complete Streets in the 20th Street Corridor
Joplin, MO / January, 2014



**U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services**
Agency for Toxic Substances
and Disease Registry



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Land Revitalization Action Model

Green Complete Streets in the 20th Street Corridor, Joplin, Missouri

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) Brownfields/Land Revitalization Action Model is a framework for a community revitalization project. The following four steps complete the Action Model framework:

Step 1: What are the issues in the community?

Step 2: How can redevelopment address these issues?

Step 3: What are the corresponding community health benefits?

Step 4: What data are needed to measure change?

The Joplin 20th Street Corridor Action Model is focused around six Healthy Community Land Reuse themes* and four additional community concerns:

1. Access to Nature
2. Get Outside/ Be More Active
3. Clean Environment/ Accessibility
4. Healthier/ More Affordable food
5. Feel Safer
6. Get Around Without Car
7. Other Health Issues
8. Communications
9. Employment/Education
10. General

The City of Joplin asked the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to assist in developing a green complete street

strategy for the 20th Street Corridor from Main Street to Highview Avenue. The Joplin 2011 Tornado inflicted heavy damage on this corridor, and the city plans to redevelop and revitalize the area. Because the tornado completely destroyed parts of the corridor, the city wants to revitalize former residential or industrial areas for community use. Some of these plans include a renovated high school, a theater, and a library. The city also looked for input from USEPA to make the area more “green,” with bike paths and sidewalks for residents to enjoy without relying on a vehicle for transportation. But some of this area was dotted with mine waste piles (chat piles) that contained high lead levels. The City of Joplin is part of the Missouri lead (Pb) belt, and removal actions in this corridor were already taking place. Nevertheless, during the revitalization process planners need to give special consideration to reducing possible lead exposures.

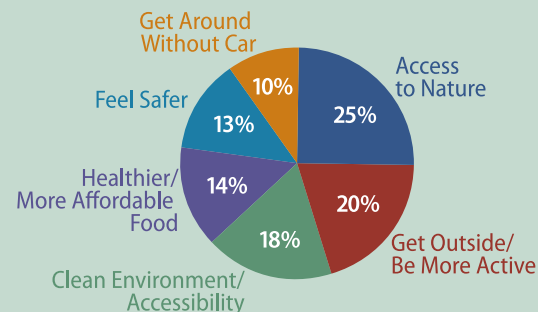
By incorporating essential health themes, this Action Model compliments the green complete street designs. And many of the measures suggested in this model might be applicable to other areas of the city, which could enable the model's expansion or reapplication.

This Action Model characterizes existing conditions and highlights community revitalization efforts in the 20th street Corridor,

especially as those conditions relate to human health. The City of Joplin, state and private initiatives, as well as federal agencies are all working to improve Joplin's infrastructure, environment, and its economy. This Action Model organizes these efforts into one framework that incorporates health themes and enables planning, avoids duplication of effort, and provides dataset access.

Community members participated in a voluntary health engagement activity that linked design characteristics to health. The activity took place during two community meetings and the Third Thursday event in June 2013. Over the three sessions, 135 people provided their three top choices out of a list of six health-related healthy community design ideas.

Health Engagement Activity Results



1. Access to Nature

#1 in Joplin Health Engagement Activity (See Appendix A)

Community Issues	Redevelopment Approach	Health Benefit	Measurement (Indicator)	Comment/ Sources of Data
<p>People need more access to recreation for physical activity.</p> <p>Kids are not playing outside across the United States like they did decades ago.</p> <p>“Yeah, walking is probably a good thing to have- maybe that is why I have gotten so fat”- Comment during community meeting on Green Complete Streets.</p>	<p>Work with Parks and Rec to create a plan for more parks, linkages, trails.</p> <p>Justification: Using the 2007 Health and Preventative Practices Survey, 32.5% of Jasper County residents and 37.5% of Newton County residents are reported as overweight, with 27.8% and 28.7% (respectively) reported as obese.</p> <p>Residents of both counties also report less leisure-time physical activity and overall fair or poor general health status.</p> <p>The average boy or girl in the United States spends as few as 30 minutes in unstructured outdoor play each day, and more than 7 hours each day in front of an electronic screen.</p>	<p>Increased physical activity leading to cardiovascular benefits, possibly reducing juvenile crime.</p> <p>Outdoor play increases fitness levels and builds active, healthy bodies, an important strategy in helping kids who are obese get fit.</p>	<p># of existing parks, acreage of green space, with participation rates/ usage of parks.</p> <p>Look at childhood obesity rates over time as expressed by percentage of population.</p>	<p>Getting outside/being more active were listed as the top 2 choices in the Joplin Health Engagement Activity. See Appendix A: Joplin Health Engagement Activity.</p> <p>See Appendix B: 2010 Demographics map (note limitation on census data pre-tornado).</p>

Community Issues	Redevelopment Approach	Health Benefit	Measurement (Indicator)	Comment/ Sources of Data
Limited opportunities are available for access to Nature according to Joplin Residents (in comments during the Third Thursday event). “I’d like to get healthier and get outside more”- comment from Joplin resident during Third Thursday event.	Have more involvement with the parks and recreations department. Parks Board. Involve metropolitan Planning Board.	Spending time outside raises levels of Vitamin D, helping protect children from future bone problems, heart disease, diabetes and other health issues. Research suggests being outside improves distance vision and lowers the chance of nearsightedness. Having playtime in nature may help children develop critical thinking & decision making skills.	Do physical counts of people in parks. Do surveys of communities needs/ wants with parks.	See Appendix A: Joplin Health Engagement Activity- Access to Nature was listed as Number 1.
Access to Nature. Some community members believe children in Joplin have high rates of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). This belief is unconfirmed and is anecdotal from comments during third Thursday event.	Involve School boards, PTA’s, and Teacher Associations. Make sure that recess is still encouraged in schools. Have outside “play” areas near schools. Have kid’s playground areas in city parks that are kept maintained. Justification: Childhood obesity rates have more than doubled the last 20 years; the United States has become the largest consumer of ADHD medications in the world. ADHD may be associated with exposure to Lead (Pb).	Exposure to natural settings may be widely effective in reducing ADHD symptoms.	Look at #s of park goers. Check with School nurses/ local pediatricians for ADHD numbers. The number of Joplin kids with ADHD is currently not known. Try to establish percentage of population with ADHD. Check with pharmacists for total numbers of ADHD prescriptions.	Appendix A: Joplin Health Engagement Activity- Access to Nature ranked Number 1.

Community Issues	Redevelopment Approach	Health Benefit	Measurement (Indicator)	Comment/ Sources of Data
<p>There is a voiced wish to have dog parks. This was said many times during the third Thursday event. In addition, there were many dogs (on leashes) at the third Thursday event, so people do want to bring their dogs.</p> <p>Having dog-friendly areas would also encourage people to get outside and have more access to nature (#1 rank on Joplin Health Engagement Activity).</p> <p>"I think a dog park would be really nice- there are lots of people with dogs and I don't know of a dog park"- Joplin Resident at Third Thursday.</p>	<p>Have dog parks that are accessible and connected to sidewalks on the 20th St. Corridor.</p> <p>Have dog "stations" with water fountains (low on ground) and Dog waste stations (baggies and garbage cans) that are serviced by Parks or City trash.</p> <p>Involve dog groups- sponsor events to encourage people to come outside with their dogs- 5K races, dog adoption days along corridor, etc.</p>	<p>Dog walking resources and facilities will encourage people to go outside with their canine companions. This would encourage exercise.</p>	<p>Involve animal shelter groups and humane society to do events in parks.</p> <p>Sponsor dog friendly 5K runs along corridors and look at participation numbers.</p> <p>Have college students/ high school students administer the survey.</p> <p>Keep counts of the # of activities done.</p>	<p>See Appendix C: Park Sites.</p> <p>See Appendix A: Joplin Health Engagement Activity.</p>

Community Issues	Redevelopment Approach	Health Benefit	Measurement (Indicator)	Comment/ Sources of Data
There has been a loss of trees due to the tornado and the situation has been exacerbated with drought conditions.	<p>Inventory of trees that have been planted.</p> <p>Require developers to plant trees. Require developer to provide SHADE trees in conjunction with sidewalks.</p> <p>Summarize and upgrade a city ordinance re: planting of trees.</p> <p>Encourage participation in Arbor Day. Connect Tree plantings to Arbor days.</p> <p>Is there a Joplin forestry board/ arbor society?</p> <p>Connect tree plantings to school activities to increase children's awareness of the importance of trees.</p>	<p>Trees can improve the environment, improve aesthetics, reduce heat island effect, provide shade for people, trap pollutants, promote green space, and increase walkability.</p> <p>Need in Joplin for shade during summer months on 20th St corridor if sidewalks put in- this is important to avoid heat stress for walkers.</p>	<p>Forestry Board/ arbor activities expressed as numbers of specific types of activities.</p> <p>Count the number of programs in place.</p> <p>(Habitat for Humanity, tree donation groups).</p> <p>Count the number of grassroots efforts in place.</p>	Is there a map with tree locations and types of trees?
Parklets may be an effective way to bring a sense of nature. Parkscape the sidewalk landscape along 20th St Corridor. (Parklets and parkscaping is to add nature and green features to a sidewalk area by adding trees, landscaping, benches, shade, and general ambience.	Consider incorporating parklets into sidewalk/ streetscape in order to give residents a place to sit, converse, relax.	Community health and connectivity to others is important for mental health well-being.	See master plan.	<p>Having access to nature and getting outside/being more active were listed as number 1 and 2 on the Joplin Health Engagement Activity.</p> <p>See Appendix A: Joplin Health Engagement Activity.</p>

2. Get Outside/ Be More Active

#2 in Joplin Health Engagement Activity (See Appendix A)

Community Issues	Redevelopment Approach	Health Benefit	Measurement (Indicator)	Comment/ Sources of Data
<p>There is a desire to have Bike Lanes on Joplin Roads.</p> <p>“As an avid biker... I really like the shared/full use concept”- Joplin resident during community meeting at City Hall.</p> <p>“To the Mobile community, shared use has more appeal”- Joplin resident during community meeting at City Hall.</p>	<p>Require that Bike Lanes be built on roads or have shared use paths. Require where streets are functioning as a collector level or greater.</p> <p>Amend zoning to allow for bike paths.</p> <p>Incorporate complete streets elements.</p>	<p>More exercise opportunities like bike lanes improve physical health and mental well-being.</p> <p>Being outside increases vitamin-D uptake.</p> <p>Regular physical activity is associated with less chronic disease.</p> <p>Regular exercise can boost the immune system.</p>	<p>Work with City of Joplin and CART groups.</p> <p>Partner with Livesmart (Livesmartswmo.org) an organization that advocates for more exercise opportunities, especially walking/biking trails.</p> <p>Do counts of the # of people that are using the new bike lanes if implemented.</p>	<p>See Appendix D: Listening to Joplin- Next Steps: Joplin Area Cart (Citizen Advisory Recovery Team) Pages 8-9.</p> <p>Getting outside/ being more active is listed as #2 on Joplin Health Engagement Activity— See Appendix A.</p>
<p>Children do not walk to school (according to discussions with community members).</p> <p>This may be because schools are currently being rebuilt and many temporary schools are not in traditional neighborhoods.</p>	<p>Consider adding Safe Routes to Schools program, walking school bus programs, and public transportation stops near schools. There needs to be an overall pedestrian plan that considers children.</p> <p>Justification: This is an issue that may need to be readdressed once the new schools are built. Currently kids are sent to ancillary schools or former business sites for education while community is rebuilding from tornado.</p>	<p>Increased physical activity for youth, community capacity increases by walking programs, reduced accidents (from running in front of buses), improved air quality from fewer cars in front of schools -exposures are reduced.</p>	<p>Children and Transportation to School.</p> <p># of children walking to school, # of Safe Routes to Schools programs, # of cars in front of schools in mornings, # of public transportation stops near schools, # of accidents near schools.</p> <p>Get data of # of kids within walking distance of schools in 20th St. Corridor area (like Joplin High).</p>	<p>Be able to get outside/ be more active was listed as the number 2 choice in the Joplin Health Engagement Activity- Wanting to feel safer was number 5.</p> <p>See Appendix A: Joplin Health Engagement Activity.</p> <p>See Appendix B: 2010 Demographics map (note limitation of pre-tornado data).</p>

Community Issues	Redevelopment Approach	Health Benefit	Measurement (Indicator)	Comment/ Sources of Data
<p>Walking in Joplin is not done safely due to lack of sidewalks and lack of destinations. Traffic congestion and traffic accidents are issues.</p> <p>There is interest in being able to walk, and having a destination to walk to.</p>	<p>Increase accessibility by walking/biking. Get data re: traffic/accident statistics.</p> <p>Look at potential walker demographic map- limitation: may only have pre- tornado data (see Appendix B), though this may constitute likely rebuilding of similar demographics.</p> <p>Create destinations for walkers like parks, activities, restaurants, etc.</p>	<p>Healthier lifestyles decrease chronic disease. Adding sidewalks reduces injuries and deaths from accidents.</p>	<p>Travel data (vehicle miles traveled – CMAP), walkability surveys.</p> <p>Conduct a Walkscore.</p> <p>Pedestrian counts: Joplin CART group may want to look into a walkability study or do pedestrian counts.</p>	<p>On walkscore.com, Joplin has a walkscore of 44 which means that the city is car dependent and most errands require a car.</p> <p>http://www.walkscore.com/MO/Joplin</p> <p>Out of 525 restaurants, bars, and coffee shops in Joplin, people can only walk to an average of .4 restaurants in 5 minutes.</p> <p>See Appendix B: Demographics map of those under 18 and over 65- pre tornado 2010.</p>
<p>Continue to assess overall health status in community- especially chronic diseases that may be linked to inactive lifestyles.</p> <p>Diabetes and obesity were issues in 2010.</p> <p>Senior health? Diabetes?</p> <p>Cardiovascular disease? Asthma?</p>	<p>Look at asthma rates.</p> <p>Look at access to recreation. Healthy eating intervention in schools, recreation centers.</p> <p>Address ways master plan may eliminate sources of particulate/ other asthma triggers.</p> <p>Work with health dept. and others to collect data.</p> <p>Work with Park District, schools (e.g., healthy schools campaign).</p> <p>Look at demographics of potential walkers in 20th St Corridor- limitation may be pre-tornado data.</p>	<p>Reduced levels of asthma attacks; weight loss in obese children.</p> <p>Identification of areas that need attention (e.g., starting a walking program where cardiovascular disease rates are high – all may improve overall health.</p>	<p>Community health status: see health status report for Joplin, Jasper County, and Newton County.</p> <p>Health Fairs – Blood Pressure, BMI, EBL, Diabetes, Cholesterol.</p> <p># of City walking trail programs.</p> <p>Health statistics- state health statistics broken down by city/ county level.</p>	<p>See Appendix E: Health Status Report 2010: Page 2 Conditions and Risk Factors.</p> <p>See Appendix E: Health Status Report 2010: Page 4: Students eligible for free & reduced lunch.</p> <p>See Appendix B: 2010 Demographics map (note limitation of pre-tornado data).</p>

Community Issues	Redevelopment Approach	Health Benefit	Measurement (Indicator)	Comment/ Sources of Data
<p>The 20th St Corridor is a busy area and may be dangerous for pedestrian traffic unless sidewalks are installed.</p> <p>Sidewalks installed on both sides of streets listed in Joplin CART report.</p> <p>“More Sidewalks... We just need more sidewalks” —Joplin Resident during Community meeting at City Hall.</p>	<p>Install walking paths and pedestrian- friendly areas.</p> <p>Make sure bike path is in the works. Map the circulation patterns (CMAP) and look for quick fixes. Develop a unified long range plan for transit.</p> <p>Pedestrian crosswalks corresponding to sidewalks.</p> <p>Look at new demographics as people move back and rebuild in the 20th St Corridor- only old data (2010 pre-tornado) may be available.</p> <p>Be aware of expected 20th St Corridor pedestrian traffic around library and schools.</p>	<p>Promotes healthy lifestyle by walking/biking to more places. Less reliance on autos reduces air pollution.</p> <p>Sidewalks also provide community connectivity (mental health).</p>	<p># of people going across town for goods/services.</p> <p># of cross-town connections for walking or biking.</p> <p>Counts of pedestrian traffic around expected areas like high school and library area.</p>	<p>DOT? FTA?</p> <p>City provides list of what are not safe connections.</p> <p>Accessibility was listed as the Number 3 choice in the Joplin Health Engagement Activity, wanting to feel safer was number 5.</p> <p>See Appendix A: Joplin Health Engagement Activity.</p> <p>See Appendix B: 2010 Demographics map (note limitation of pre-tornado data).</p> <p>See Appendix D: Listening to Joplin- Sidewalks installed on both sides of streets- Page 8.</p>

Community Issues	Redevelopment Approach	Health Benefit	Measurement (Indicator)	Comment/ Sources of Data
<p>There is a voiced need for more recreational space.</p> <p>The community lists a lack of “Adequate Exercise Opportunities” as the 2nd most important risk factor, The Jasper and Newton Counties Community Health Collaborative ranks Obesity as number 1 risk factor and “Adequate Exercise Opportunities” as the 3rd risk factor.</p>	<p>Recommend partnering with “Livesmart” which is an initiative in Jasper and Newton counties community health collaborative.</p> <p>Recommend access to parks- sidewalks, bike lanes.</p> <p>Running, Walking, Biking Trails.</p> <p>Have a Par Course/fit trail created to correspond to the park trails.</p> <p>Perhaps partner with Dogwood Trailblazers.</p> <p>Justification: Residents of Jasper and Newton County report less leisure- time physical activity and overall fair or poor general health status.</p>	<p>A healthy weight, active lifestyle and a balanced diet can directly impact and lower factors related to chronic diseases.</p>	<p>Measure change in risk factor ranking in next Jasper County Community Health Collaborative report.</p>	<p>Look at par course/ fit trail designs: http://www.fittrail.com/</p> <p>See Jasper County Community Health Collaborative: 2010 Health Status Report http://health.jaspercounty.us/resources/2010_Health_Status_Report.pdf.</p> <p>Wanting to get outside and be more active was listed as number 2 in the Joplin Health Engagement Activity.</p> <p>See Appendix A: Joplin Health Engagement Activity.</p> <p>See Appendix F: Environmental Sustainability.</p> <p>See Appendix B: 2010 Demographics map (note pre-tornado data).</p>

3. Clean Environment/ Accessibility

#3 in Joplin Health Engagement Activity (See Appendix A)

Community Issues	Redevelopment Approach	Health Benefit	Measurement (Indicator)	Comment/ Sources of Data
There are previous historical mining activities that affect currently used sites that are proposed for redevelopment.	<p>Include a subset of the site inventory that has a map and type of contamination at sites. (see http://health.jaspercounty.us/leadtesting/index.html)</p> <p>Work with EPA, MDNR, and Health Dept to confirm that all new redevelopment is happening on sites that have been remediated and do not have chat piles or are contaminated above health based standards.</p> <p>Test any areas that have suspected contamination if potential community exposure is possible.</p> <p>Recommend commercial and park testing for areas within corridor that have not been tested. Recommend testing at Murphy Blvd park.</p>	Potential to reduce exposures, improved environmental quality.	<p>Site inventory with map (as above).</p> <p>Listing of potential contaminants at sites.</p> <p>List numbers and types of site risk communication activities.</p> <p>Sample areas that are to become public areas where children may be in contact with contaminated soil and be sure these samples do not exceed recommended safe levels.</p>	<p>See Appendix G1 and G2 for Joplin East and West Mining</p> <p>Mining occurrences and Tornado Path: See Appendix G3 http://health.jaspercounty.us/leadtesting/index.html</p> <p>See Appendix H: Jasper City Lead testing.</p>

Community Issues	Redevelopment Approach	Health Benefit	Measurement (Indicator)	Comment/ Sources of Data
Accessible housing concerns.	<p>Housing needs to be developed for all economic levels for true community diversity and aging in place features Senior Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Living • Assisted Living/Memory Care 	Important to provide aging in place and community housing stock for all ages. Improves community cohesiveness and wellbeing.	<p>Get list of residential developments from developer and from city manager.</p> <p>Contact Federal agency- HHS- Administration for Community Living- Aging Services Program and get a count of the number of assisted living facilities.</p> <p>Count # of low income housing assistance title 42 properties available in proportion to the need of the population.</p>	New Housing map- Joplin.

Community Issues	Redevelopment Approach	Health Benefit	Measurement (Indicator)	Comment/ Sources of Data
Water quality and runoff concerns.	<p>Create water retention and bioswale areas in public parks (where appropriate) to capture and slow storm water runoff.</p> <p>Add rain gardens with planting of native species and appropriate tree plantings.</p> <p>Inventory of local waterways and point sources in the area (map and locations). E.g., Murphy Park stream, runoff into Joplin, Turkey, Silver, and Shoal Creek's.</p> <p>Water quality monitoring program- biological and chemical monitoring.</p> <p>Fish? Fish consumption advisories?</p> <p>Sample small stream in Murphy park for possible pollution- e. coli?</p> <p>Other streams near corridor?</p> <p>Include high school/ college students for summer employment.</p>	Cleaner water, healthier vegetation, and reduced exposures (to things like e coli) regarding human health from a polluted environment.	<p>Map/inventory of local waterways and point sources.</p> <p>Water quality data trend.</p> <p>Level of Involvement of Park boards, City of Joplin and CART (# people involved or hours).</p> <p>Do a survey about Knowledge, Use, and Behavior to look at Fish Consumption. Look at results from whether fish consumption advisories were followed.</p>	<p>Include high school/ college studentsfor summer employment—perhaps through MDNR.</p> <p>Murphy Boulevard Park Map: http://www.recreationparks.net/MO/jasper/murphy-boulevard-park-joplin.</p> <p>See Appendix D: Listening to Joplin: Page 8.</p>

Community Issues	Redevelopment Approach	Health Benefit	Measurement (Indicator)	Comment/ Sources of Data
Older housing stock has lead paint issues as well as possible historical lead mining issues in soil.	Require yearly testing/screening, hold a health fair in collaboration with schools, local hospital, health department (Daniel Pekarek).	Reduced exposures and blood lead levels leading to more active, healthier children.	Elevated Blood Level (EBL) data from health dept—# children being tested at a younger age, # of kids screened, EBLs.	Educational Outreach to Bldg & Zoning—NOTE: also covered under health study.
Children may have elevated blood lead levels (EBLs). They are only tested at kindergarten age, so could be missing early or later cases.	Health department will provide material on lead-safe work practices. Contractors are required to follow these practices (e.g., spray-wetting during demolition). Residents can report violations to city and health dept.	Reduced lead exposures, more sustainable housing in future.	# of demolitions/ redevelopments (especially those using safe practices, if known).	Healthy Homes training at Health Fairs?
Fine particles of processed or recycled lead/lead dust become a hazard when they are ingested or inhaled. Lead exposure of this sort can cause learning and behavioral problems, lower IQ levels, and interfere with growth and hearing.	Create a sustainability ordinance (safe removal and recycling of contaminated materials); include lead-safe practices and make it a necessity when getting a permit or through RFP/ RFQ process for developers.		See if number of children tested for lead increases in next Health status report.	See Appendix H: Jasper County Soil Lead Testing.
Children less than 72 months of age are at greatest risk and are the primary focus for blood lead testing.				See Appendix E: Health Status Report 2010: Page 10.
In 2007, there were a total of 3,575 children tested in Jasper and Newton Counties.	Look at map to see areas that tested “high” for lead (Pb) and consider this in development plan. Also look at areas that are not tested that may become public places where children may have contact with soil. (e.g., parks, library grounds, picnic areas).			
Due to lead contamination in the area, it is important during redevelopment, do not want to dissipate lead into the environment (e.g., during demolition).				

Community Issues	Redevelopment Approach	Health Benefit	Measurement (Indicator)	Comment/ Sources of Data
Art in an area may foster a sense of ownership among residents which in turn will want to keep the area clean.	Consider art along 20th St Corridor incorporated into community design. Joplin Murals.	Art can promote mental health well-being, provide aesthetics, positive feelings.	Get info from ArtRocks program on community opinion towards art. Look for percentage of positive reactions to ideas and feasibility of implementation.	Joplin ArtRocks.
It may be important to look at infrastructure of water and sewer lines during redevelopment. Are there sewer problems, such as illicit connections to storm sewer system in older housing? This may be due to older infrastructure. Was infrastructure updated with new housing stock after tornado?	Fix infrastructure or encourage people to correct illicit connections. See if inspections are required prior to purchase. Encourage the City to conduct education/ outreach re: stormwater management. Justification: Lack of trees and old sewer lines may contribute to stormwater issues—need to also be concerned there are few trees. Additional weather factors like drought can contribute to runoff problems. Partner with Elk River Watershed Improvement Association (ERWIA) and Shoal Creek Watershed Improvement Association (SCWP).	Reducing the sewage load to the river can improve the environment and reduce exposures to fecal coliform and other contaminants. Help to prevent flooding (basements) and reduce associated contaminants and exposure, preserves housing.	Get info on sanitation from city works. Look for the numbers of connections that are upgraded to current code. Look for numbers of sewer lines installed or repaired after tornado.	Rain barrel program for drought and to water new trees? The city is drained by Joplin Creek, Turkey Creek, Silver Creek and Shoal Creek. See Appendix I: Impaired Water List. Sewer map of city. See EPA code audit report.

Community Issues	Redevelopment Approach	Health Benefit	Measurement (Indicator)	Comment/ Sources of Data
Need Zoning and Building Ordinances for good community design and to increase development in the 20th St Corridor and Main St area.	Summarize this plan. Get info from developer. Involve community volunteers. Codify results. Publish the existing Ordinance, but map the steps and make it clearer. Access to information increases involvement.	A better designed community increases opportunities for recreation, jobs. Overall, increases the Health of the City (the city as a living organism).	Summaries of ordinances. Plan. Brownfields plan summary; site inventory, City Web sites and newsletters. See EPA code audit and look for the number of zoning and building ordinances that are out of code.	Is most of this info available from developer and city manager? Get health connections information. EPA code audit report.
Are there enough health related services for the community, and do people know what is available? E.g., substance and alcohol abuse are issues. Suicide rates were higher in Jasper county than in Missouri in 2010.	Approach: list of all agencies and services: YMCA, Hospitals, and Shelters, What if there are not enough services? - plan for more? Funding? Advertise? Put fliers in mailboxes, with water bill, and at library. Engage Health Dept.	Provide services to community members, which can have an indirect or direct impact of physical and mental health improvements.	# of Lists, fliers, programs, etc. (There are zero shelters). Partner with KidsCount for additional data on suicide rates.	See Appendix E: Health Status Report 2010: Alcohol and Mental Health: Pages 13-14.
Is Joplin providing quality access to health care?	Have quality access to healthcare. This is already in master plan by city- to become health care Mecca.	Prevention of disease, treatment times may decrease morbidity and mortality.	Get list of healthcare facilities as well as proposed facilities. Look at population numbers compared to # of facilities to make sure adequate facilities are in place for residents.	New hospital in Joplin being built. See Appendix E: Health Status Report 2010: Page 8.

4. Healthier/ More Affordable Food Choices

#4 in Joplin Health Engagement Activity (See Appendix A)

Community Issues	Redevelopment Approach	Health Benefit	Measurement (Indicator)	Comment/ Sources of Data
<p>Will there be access to Healthy Food Choices?</p> <p>"I would love to the main Street area in downtown, but there are no grocery stores there" —Joplin resident during Third Thursday event.</p>	<p>Encourage farmers markets on 20th St Corridor. This would be in addition to the farmers market that is downtown on Wednesdays.</p> <p>Encourage a full grocery store to be located along the corridor. There may already be plans to include this near library in development as an anchor.</p>	<p>Decrease obesity risk, diabetes decrease, decrease chronic disease risks. Potentially lower overweight/ obesity rates.</p>	<p>Get list of restaurants and places that serve food permitted to be on 20th street.</p> <p># of liquor stores, # stores with full range of produce, # and types of restaurants.</p>	<p>Map with current restaurants/ food stores?</p> <p>Access to healthy food was listed as 4th choice in Joplin Health Engagement Activity.</p> <p>See Appendix A: Joplin Health Engagement Activity.</p>
<p>There are a lot of fast food options situated near 20th St Corridor (mostly on Range Line Rd)—consider having alternatives to fast food within the 20th St Corridor.</p>	<p>Make affordable healthy food alternatives available.</p> <p>Consider encouraging non-fast food restaurant permits on 20th St Corridor.</p> <p>Encourage high school students to become active in gardening- after school program?</p>	<p>Fast food options generally have higher levels of sodium, simple carbohydrates, and fat; and do not provide ways to get the daily recommend amounts of fruits and vegetables. This could contribute to rates of overweight/ obesity, as well as contribute to chronic health problems like diabetes and heart problems.</p>	<p>Look at # of permits that apply to open on 20th St Corridor.</p> <p>Talk to PTA and other parents groups about the types of options for their kids, and then survey parents to see which options to implement.</p>	<p>Access to healthy food was listed as 4th choice in Joplin Health Engagement Activity.</p> <p>See Appendix A: Joplin Health Engagement Activity.</p>

Community Issues	Redevelopment Approach	Health Benefit	Measurement (Indicator)	Comment/ Sources of Data
<p>There is an interest in more Community Gardens and Farmers Markets.</p> <p>Many citizens feel that the once a week farmers market on weekday afternoons downtown in a non-shaded parking lot does not provide adequate access.</p>	<p>Work with Joplin Parks.</p> <p>Offer weekend farmers markets in shaded area.</p> <p>Soil test empty lots for lead (and possibly other metals).</p> <p>Possible uses for vacant lots- see city manager for this.</p> <p>Justification: More than 80% Jasper and Newton County residents report that they have LESS than 5 fruits/vegetables daily (see Attachment H Page 7).</p>	<p>Increase in community pride; decreased exposures to lead with reduction in elevated blood lead levels in children; increased access to healthy foods; increase in mental health benefits from proximity to green space; and increase in community capacity and interaction.</p> <p>Decrease Diabetes Risk, Decrease Chronic disease rates.</p> <p>Lowers rates of overweight and obesity.</p>	<p>Community gardens:</p> <p># of vacant lots suitable for gardens.</p> <p># of garden plots and Farmers Markets.</p> <p>Soil sampling- look at soil resting report to look for chemicals and heavy metals in soils that may pose an unhealthy risk. Remediate soil if levels are deemed unsafe.</p>	<p>See Appendix C: Park Sites and facilities.</p> <p>Access to Nature was listed as number 1 in the health survey. See Appendix A: Joplin Health Engagement Activity.</p> <p>See Appendix E: Health Status Report 2010: page 7.</p>

5. Want to Feel Safer

#5 in Joplin Health Engagement Activity (See Appendix A)

Community Issues	Redevelopment Approach	Health Benefit	Measurement (Indicator)	Comment/ Sources of Data
<p>Crime is of some concern, though low.</p> <p>"It is already safe here"- a Joplin resident that still voted they want to feel safer on Third Thursday.</p> <p>"As an old lady living by myself, I want to know it is safe to walk around...I don't want to get run-over"- Joplin Resident during Joplin Community Meeting.</p>	<p>Collect crime data, work with neighborhood watch groups, address abandoned lots and buildings.</p> <p>City will inventory problem sites and work with local police department. The city is already redeveloping some of these properties.</p> <p>Redevelopment in general should address the problem, and the police will focus attention on redeveloping sites. Streetscaping and lighting are one approach as part of redevelopment. Having more eyes on the street may solve problem areas with low crime rates.</p>	<p>If people feel safer, they may walk more which may improve health.</p>	<p>Crime rates, # of neighborhood watch groups.</p> <p># of abandoned lots and buildings (see site inv.)—tag those that are problems.</p>	<p>Crime map for Joplin www.crimereports.com and enter Joplin.</p> <p>Feeling safer was listed as the 5th most important health issue in the Joplin Health Engagement Activity.</p> <p>See Appendix A: Joplin Health Engagement Activity.</p>

6. Get Around Without a Car

#6 in Joplin Health Engagement Activity (See Appendix A)

Community Issues	Redevelopment Approach	Health Benefit	Measurement (Indicator)	Comment/ Sources of Data
<p>There are Transportation concerns. Not everyone wants to use a car.</p> <p>"I hate Cars, I wish I didn't have to use them"—Joplin resident at Community meeting.</p> <p>"I don't need to be more active- I've got arthritis. I do need to be able to get around without a car, though"—Joplin Resident at Community meeting.</p>	<p>Have transportation options that can be used besides automobiles.</p> <p>Trolley program—look at connectivity of program. Times service available, ridership info. (GREEN LINE for 20th Street)</p>	<p>Services to seniors increase mobility and access to services (e.g., getting to physician or hospital appointments). Seniors mental health well-being increased when active in community.</p>	<p>Trolley program data.</p> <p># of programs including ridership information, assisted living homes, senior services.</p> <p>Contact Federal agency- HHS- Administration for Community Living- Aging Services Program.</p>	<p>Proposed Trolley map: See Appendix J—Green Line.</p> <p>Wanting to get around without a car was selected as the 6th most important thing in the Joplin Health Engagement Activity out of 6 options.</p> <p>See Appendix A: Joplin Health Engagement Activity.</p>

7. Other Health Issues

Community Issues	Redevelopment Approach	Health Benefit	Measurement (Indicator)	Comment/ Sources of Data
<p>Smoking and Tobacco rates are high in Jasper/ Newton County.</p> <p>Additional issues involve smoking while pregnant.</p> <p>Second hand smoke may contribute to negative health outcomes.</p>	<p>Partner with “Breathe Easy of Southwest Missouri”.</p> <p>Make new community features on the 20th St Corridor—both indoor and outdoor smoke free.</p> <p>Library, parks, entire high school campus, etc. must have smoke free ordinances.</p>	<p>Smoking contributes to early mortality and morbidity. Second hand smoke contributes to respiratory and heart problems in non-smokers.</p>	<p>Partner with “Breathe Easy of Southwest Missouri”-Community health collaborative to look at smoking rates and whether they decline with interventions.</p>	<p>See Appendix E: Health Status Report 2010: Page 12.</p>
<p>There may be mental health issues within the community (and among youth) that need to be addressed.</p> <p>Community listed mental health in top community rankings as well as suicide and alcohol/substance abuse. Also teen pregnancy rates are high in Health Report.</p>	<p>Approach: Joplin Family YMCA and school programs may partner and discuss prevention/intervention.</p> <p>Outreach to young children through after school and teen programs.</p> <p>Need to get the Park programs more involved with programming. E.g., get a health class or girl's night at the park.</p> <p>Justification: There may be mental health issues surrounding loss/devastation from Tornado that are not quantified in Health Status 2010 report.</p>	<p>Improve mental health.</p>	<p>Social Services:</p> <p># of existing programs for youth and adults, # of interventions (e.g., reports from educators).</p> <p>Dropout rates.</p> <p>New data on mental health issues due to Tornado.</p>	<p>See Appendix E:</p> <p>Health Status Report 2010: Alcohol and Mental Health: Pages 13-14.</p>

8. Communications

Community Issues	Redevelopment Approach	Health Benefit	Measurement (Indicator)	Comment/ Sources of Data
Bring Health to the planning: Would the local health department like to be more involved in the redevelopment/ health community design aspects of the community?	Involve City of Joplin Community Health Director in planning meetings, communication programs, data collection.	Increased trust (mental health benefit). Possible alignment of goals (reduction in obesity, physical activity).	# of partnership activities, activities related to Brownfield redevelopment.	Action model meetings, health fair, outreach fair on lead/healthy homes.
Continue Communication of land reuse ideas to citizens- especially how they relate to health.	Continue workshops like design charrette. Provide more transparency e.g., using the web to increase communication. Perhaps involve students in web design. Continue partnerships with ATSDR. Invite ATSDR to rollout of the 20th St Corridor redevelopment.	Increased trust, awareness, and communication leads to mental health benefits. Increase in health literacy surround built environment and healthy community design.	Partnership activities (like invitations to ATSDR, EPA, HUD, DOT to visit). Also, include state and regional partnerships (Dept of Health. Lastly list of local partners like government and also .orgs. Make a list of all of these partners; keep it updated with contact names, contact information. Reaching out to Health Department. Get the # of newsletters, # of people at events like third Thursday (sign-in sheets or just having a tally). Use counter to track people reading city updates/ web page views/ newsletters. Distribution numbers of newsletters, numbers of emails. CART group correspondences.	City newsletter? Website? Facebook page.

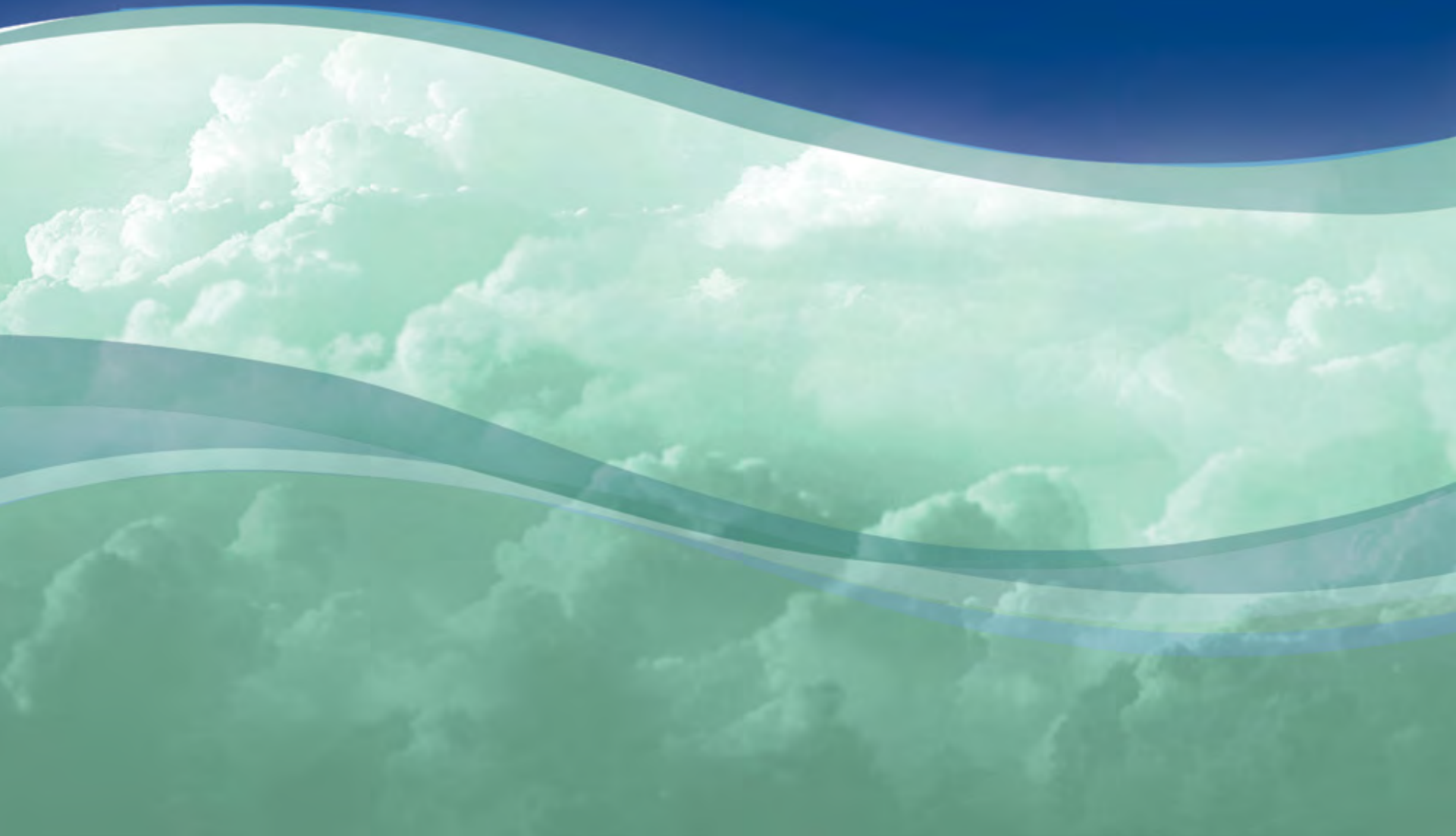
9. Employment/Education

Community Issues	Redevelopment Approach	Health Benefit	Measurement (Indicator)	Comment/ Sources of Data
Schools need to be rebuilt, education standards continued; keep drop-out rates low and graduation rates high.	New schools are being built—Joplin High School, Franklin Technical Center, East Middle School, Irving Elementary, and Emerson Elementary were destroyed; Cecil Floyd Elementary, Duquesne Elementary, Eastmorland Elementary, and Kelsey Norman were damaged as well. In the months after the tornado, plans have been made to rebuild all schools that were destroyed in the tornado. The School district is set to reopen its Middle and Elementary schools in December 2013 and Joplin High School and Franklin Technical Center on August 2014.	Smaller classrooms provide an opportunity to get more students involved in learning. Education leads to higher paying jobs and a healthier economy.	# of schools by school district, class sizes. Third grade reading comprehension, test scores, attendance rate, and GPA of school overall.	See Appendix E-Health Status Report 2010: Page 4.
Need more businesses in general to re-inhabit newly developed areas.	Redevelopment plan and Corridor plan. Locally-owned business can have a symbol (shop local). Local restaurants can promote summer specials on dine-ins. Maybe the Local Chamber of Commerce can help with this.	Economic improvements, a healthy local market, attractive downtown; increased interaction among community; sales tax revenues.	Inventory of businesses. Labeling—locally owned businesses—can form a merchants association. Inventory of available commercial properties. Sales tax, property tax.	City has business inventory and can update.

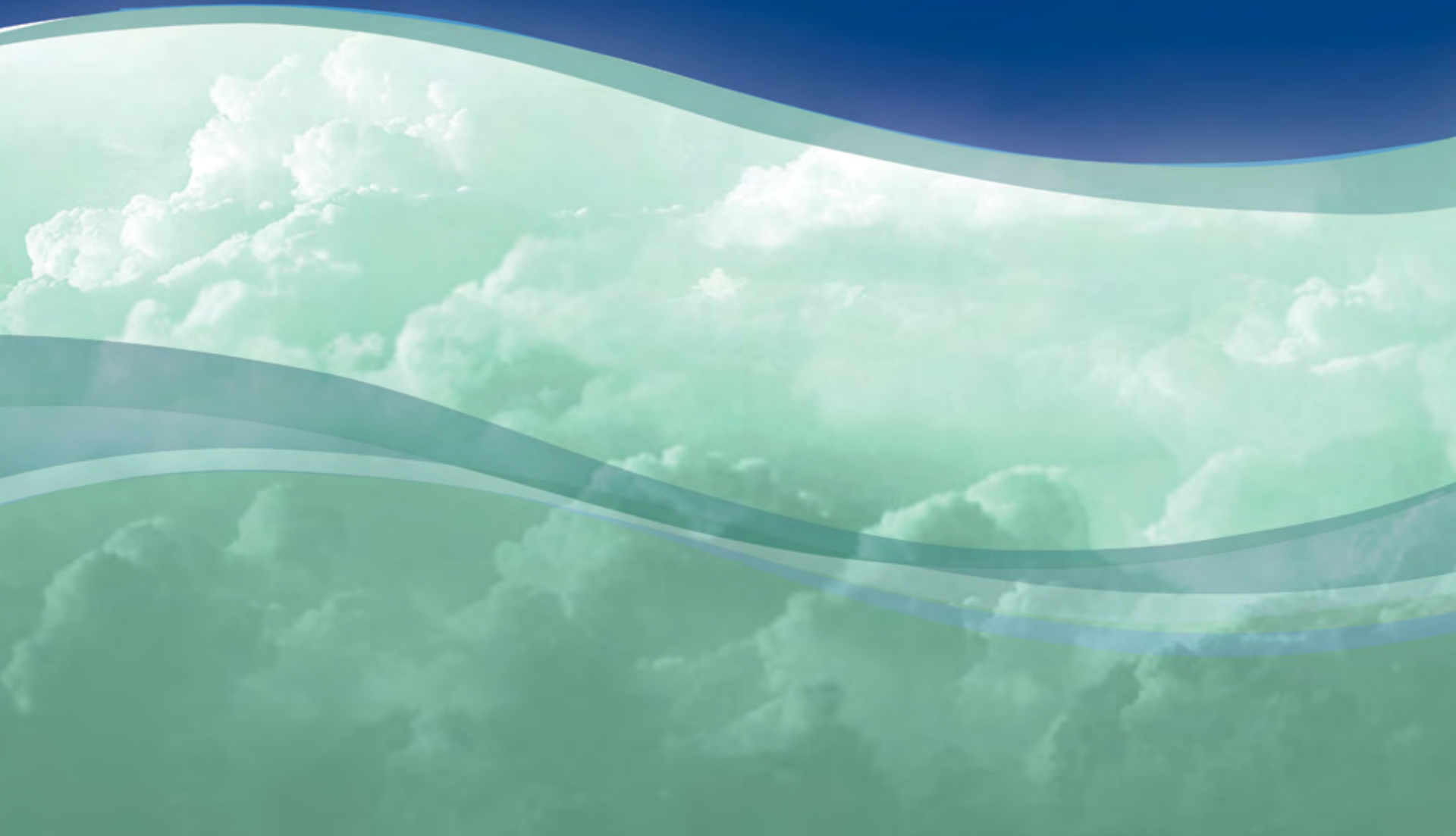
10. General

Community Issues	Redevelopment Approach	Health Benefit	Measurement (Indicator)	Comment/ Sources of Data
There are additional areas outside of USEPS's focus along 20th St Corridor that are being redeveloped, for example the Main Street Corridor.	USEPA is focused on the 20th St Corridor. Joplin has additional plans for Main Street. The City is working with a master developer to redevelop sites. Be sure the developer considers healthy smart growth features in development like sidewalks, transportation, mixed use, and connectivity.	Potential to reduce exposures, improve communication between city and residents, provide better connectivity, physical activity opportunities with walking and biking, mental health benefits.	Site inventory.	See Appendix K for Main Street Development graphic.

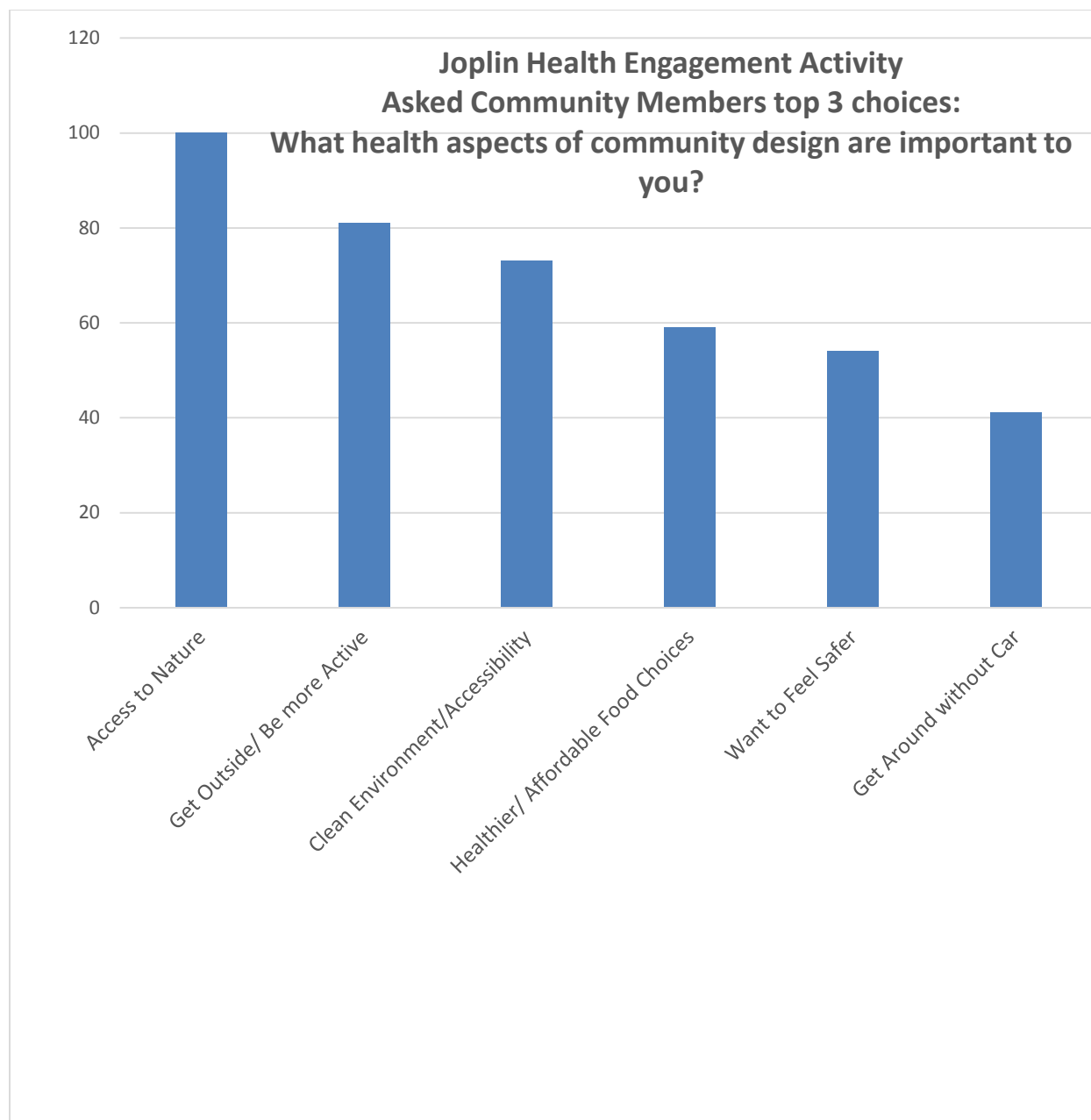
Appendices



Appendix A: Joplin Health Engagement Activity

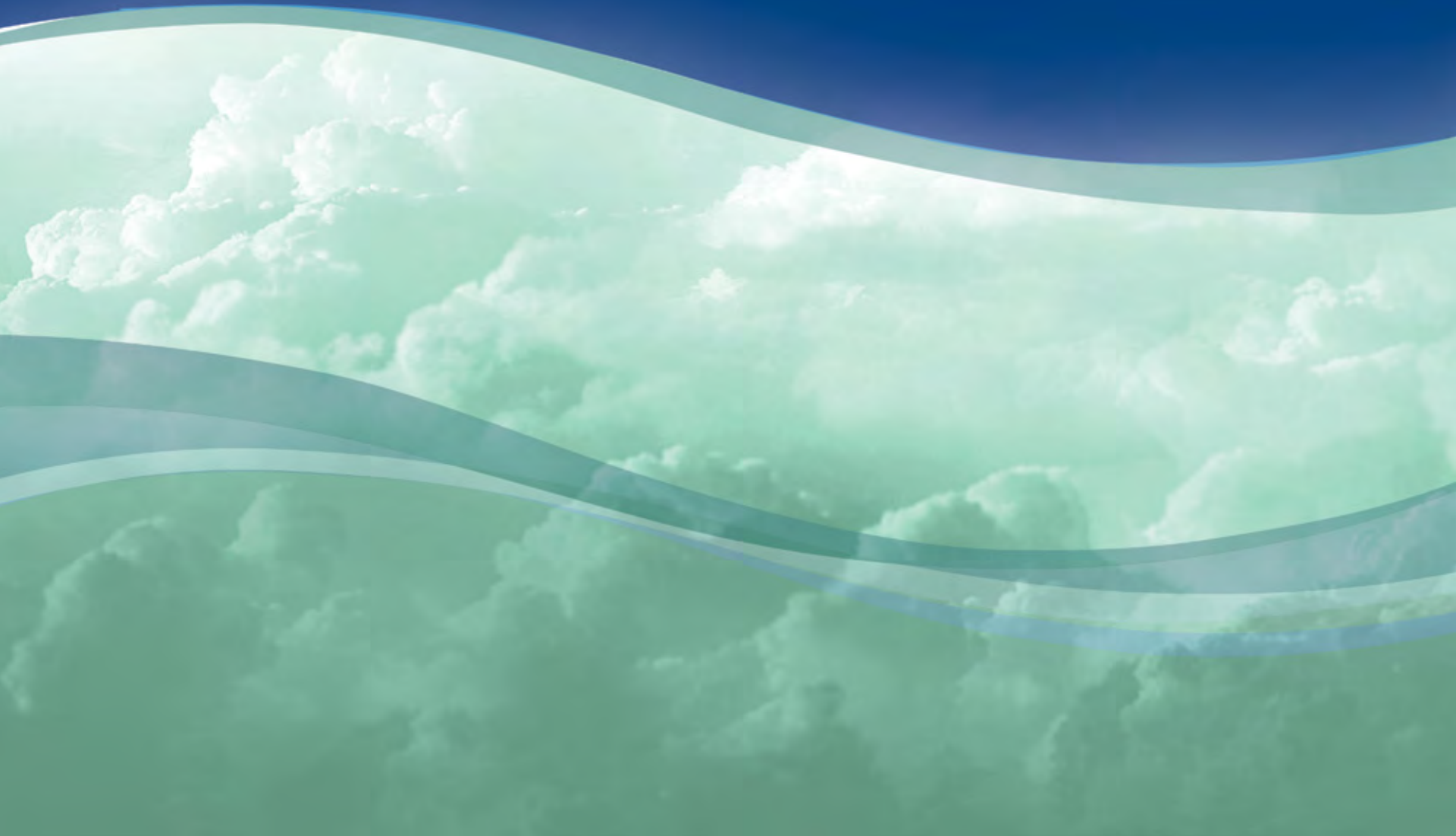


Appendix A



A Health Engagement Activity was facilitated by ATSDR and the Joplin Citizen Advisory Recovery Team (CART) in order to get feedback from community members about what health aspects of community design were important to them. Participants were asked at two community meetings and at the Joplin Third Thursday Event in June 2013 to select their top three choices by placing stickers onto a poster board. There were 135 participants in this activity over the 3 days.

Appendix B: Pre Tornado Demographics Map



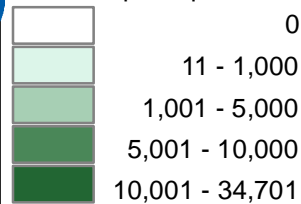
Joplin, MO - 20th Street Corridor

Jasper County, Missouri

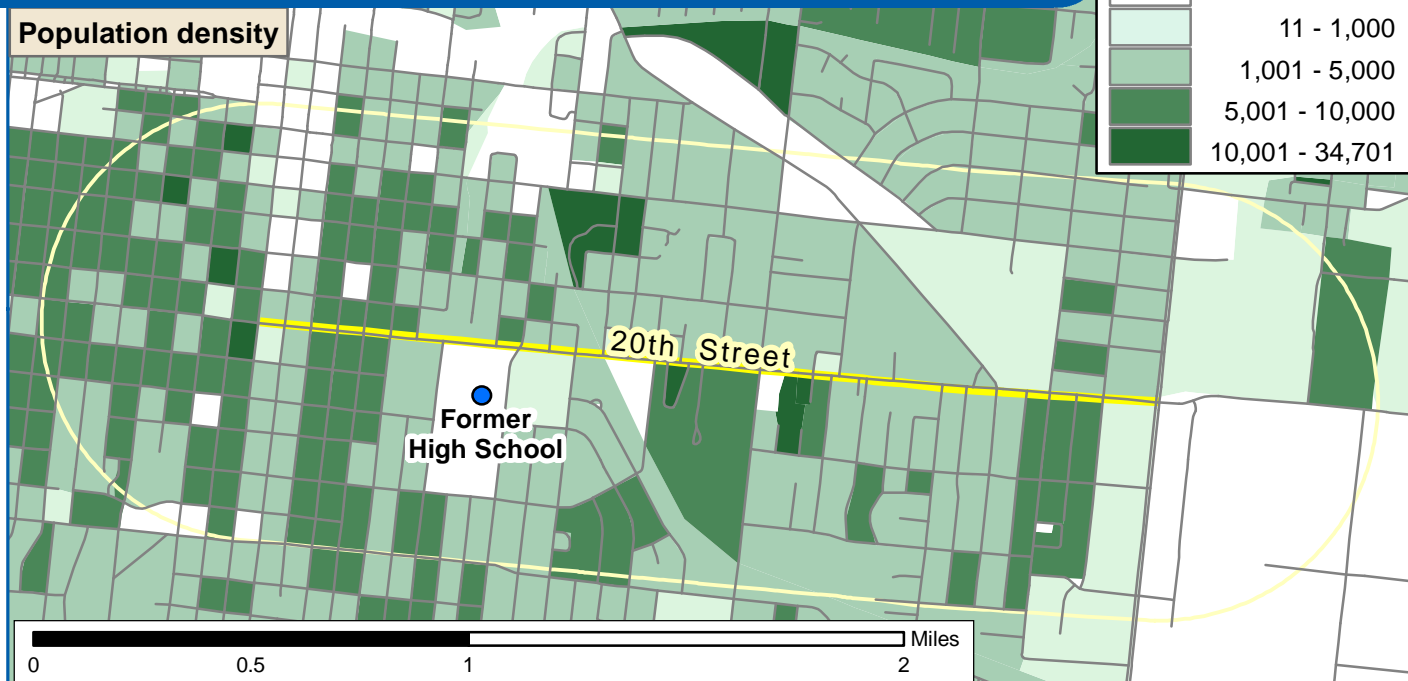
General population

INTRODUCTORY MAP SERIES

Persons per square mile



Population density



Demographic Statistics

Within one half mile buffer of site boundary

Measure	2010
Total Population	9,654
White Alone	8,467
Black Alone	294
Am. Indian & AK Native Alone	159
Asian Alone	145
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone	29
Some Other Race Alone	175
Two or More Races	390
Hispanic or Latino**	523
Children Aged 6 and Younger	1,112
Children Aged 18 and Younger	2,402
Adults Aged 65 and Older	1,317
Females Aged 15 to 44	2,117
Housing Units	4,602

Data Sources: US Census 2010, TomTom Int'l BV (2012).

Notes:

Demographic counts were calculated using area-proportion spatial analysis method.

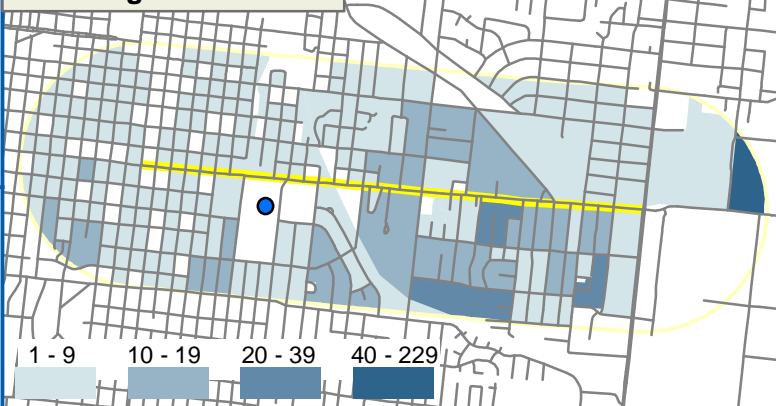
Individuals identifying origin as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

Map projection: NAD 1983 StatePlane Indiana West FIPS 1302.

Children under age 18



Adults aged 65 or older



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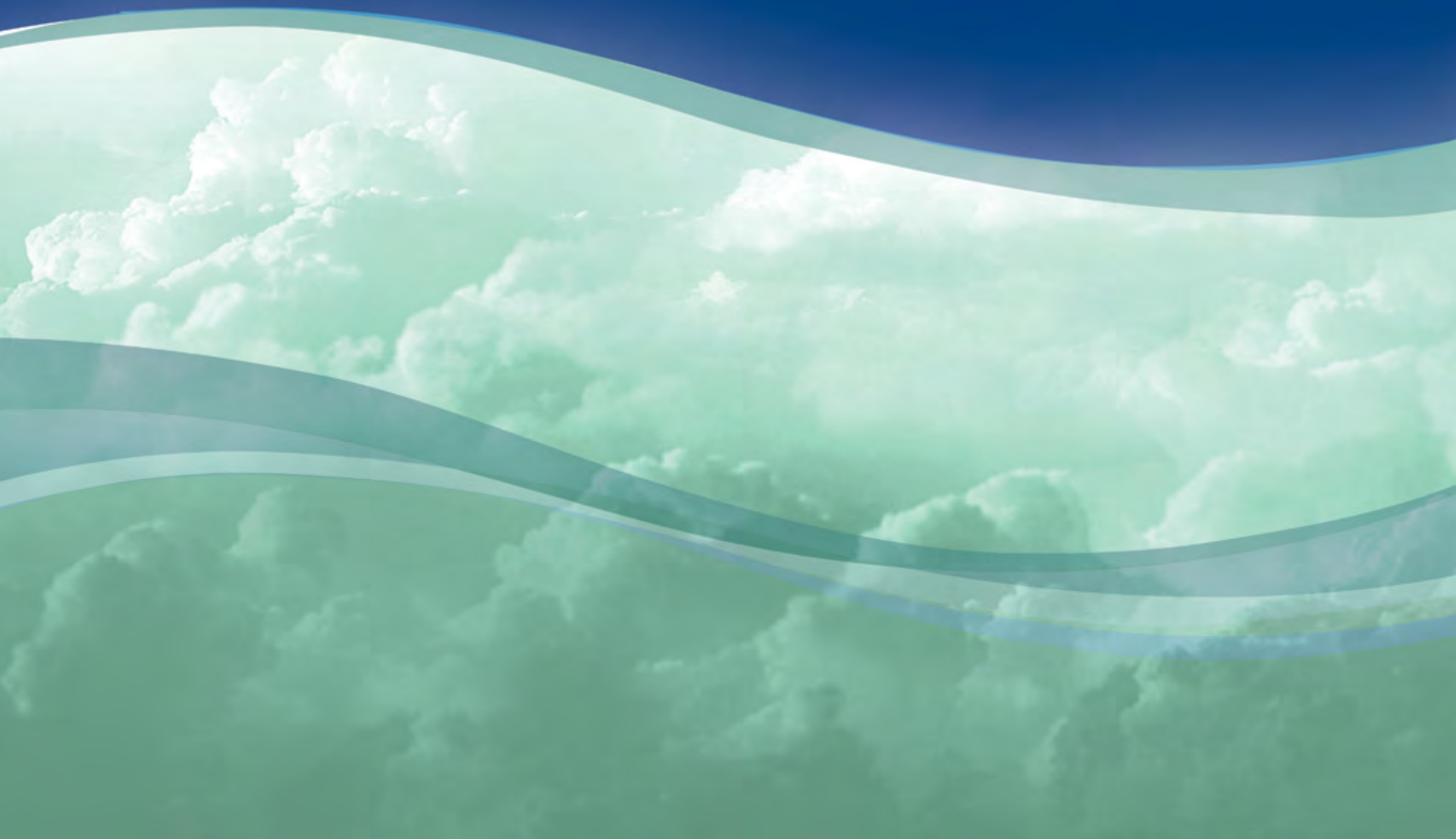
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
Division of Toxicology and Human Health Sciences

GRASP

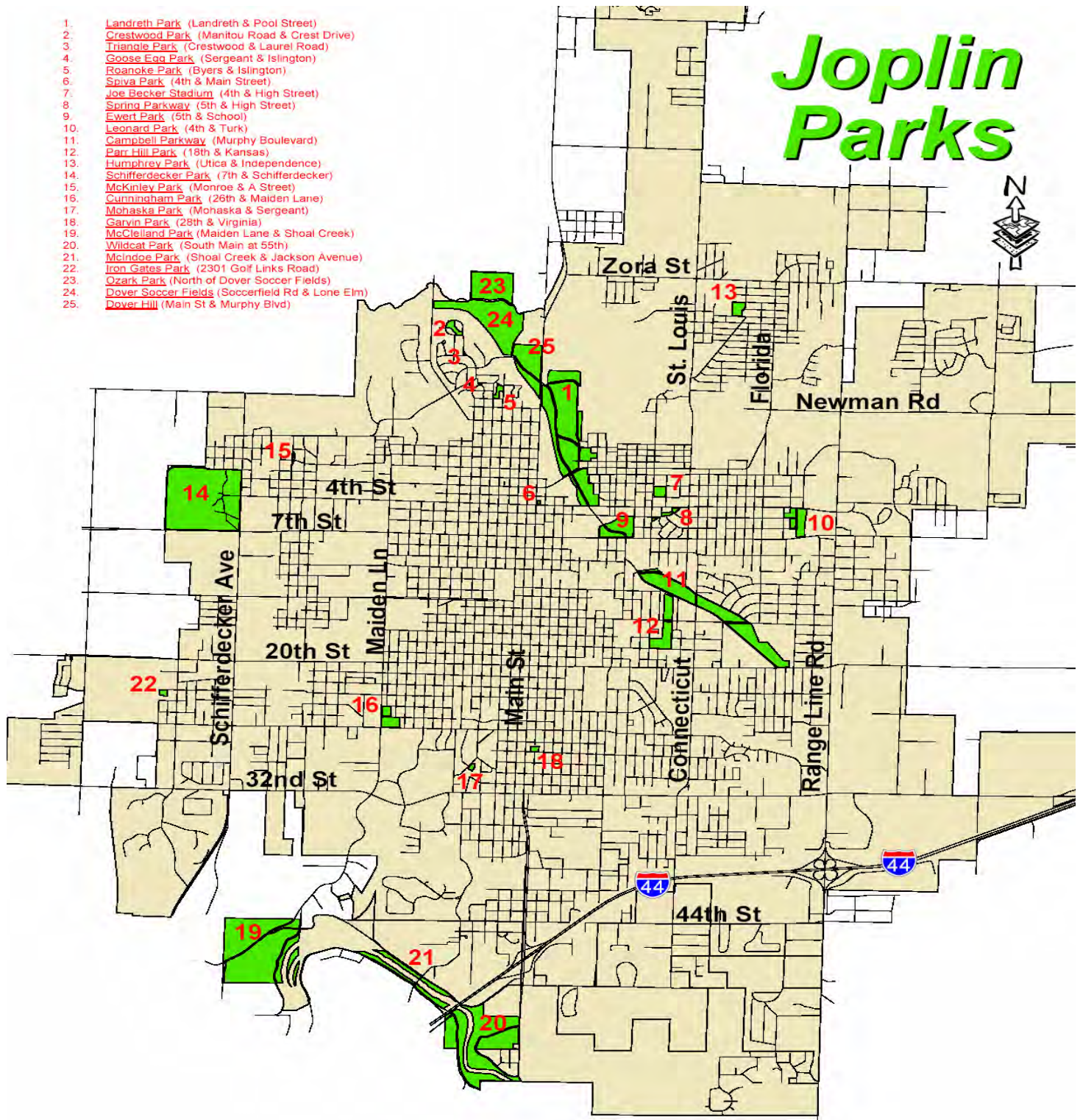


DRAFT - FOR INTERNAL REVIEW

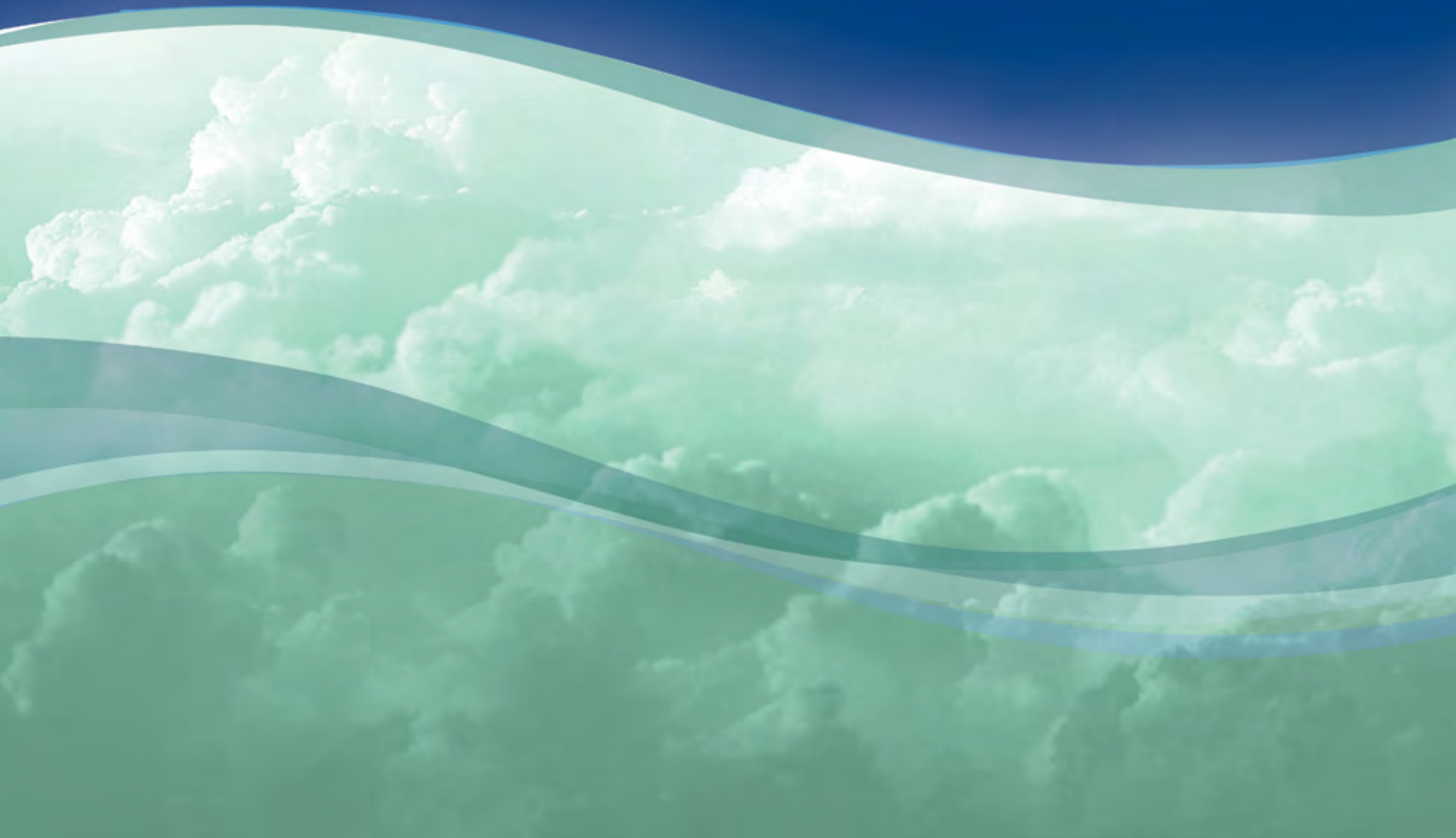
Appendix C: Park Sites and Facilities



Park Sites and Facilities



Appendix D: Listening to Joplin—Next Steps





Listening to Joplin –Next Steps

Report of the Citizens Advisory Recovery Team

Implementation Task Force



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Introduction

The Citizens' Advisory Recovery Team presented its plan, "Listening to Joplin" to the City Council on November 7, 2011. After a vote to accept the report, Mayor Mike Woolston recommended the formation of a task force composed of representatives from the primary recovery stakeholders - the City Council, Joplin School Board, Joplin Chamber of Commerce, and the CART. The members are listed at the bottom of this page. Since their appointment, the Implementation Task Force (ITF) has been meeting bi-weekly to assign action steps for the CART projects. Each project has at least one champion. In addition, the ITF prepared a Request for Proposal for a Master Developer to accelerate recovery efforts. That request (see Appendix A) was submitted to the City Council and approved at their December 19th meeting. Requests are due back on January 31, 2012. Requests will be reviewed by the CART ITF as well as the Joplin Redevelopment Corporation. The final recommendation will go to the City Council for its approval.

The ITF plan that follows is a living document. All of us realize that there may be changes and additions over time. The recommended steps listed are actionable items that will continue to move us toward the goal of recovery and past that to a community that is stronger, safer, greener, more attractive, and designed to reflect the dreams and desires of our citizens.

The united endorsement of this implementation plan will signal to everyone involved that every governing body is in agreement with what it will take to move forward. Our recovery has already begun. These projects and ideas will give us a structure to continue and intensify our efforts. Every one of us is ready to work. We hope that you are as well.

In the spirit of recovery,

Jane Cage
CART ITF Chairman

Mark Rohr
Joplin City Manager

C.J. Huff
Joplin Schools Superintendent

Rob O'Brian
JACC President

Kim Carr, CART Housing Co-Chair
Doug Doll, CART Schools & Community
Facilities Co-Chair
Randy Moore, CART Economic
Development Co-Chair
Clifford Wert, CART Infrastructure
and Environment Co-Chair

Trish Raney, City Council
Mike Seibert, City Council

Anne Sharp, School Board
Jim Kimbrough, School Board

Mike Wiggans, JACC Board Chair
Brad Beecher, JACC Board Mbr

Housing + Neighborhoods Projects

1. **Pilot Neighborhood** – Includes green space, walking ability, connectivity, and sense of community.
 - a. Assigned: Kim Cox - CART Housing and Neighborhood
 - b. Next Steps:
 - i. - Explore and use incentive funding to finance the project.
 - ii. - Develop a one block project as the pilot.
 - iii. - Determine a location and develop a budget
 - iv. - Acquire land or have land acquired by a private developer
 - v. - Create an RFP or informally locate a willing developer that would include all of the desired characteristics (green space allocation, walking ability, use of pilot neighborhood house designs from project 2)
2. **Pilot Neighborhood Houses** – Includes energy efficient housing, recommended building techniques, and sustainable sizing and proximity.
 - a. Assigned: Kim Cox - CART Housing and Neighborhood
 - b. Next Steps:
 - i. - Identify financing for the house designs such as a national competition with an award, use of university students or volunteers
 - ii. - Establish project scope and cost estimates
 - iii. - Draft the desired physical qualities (square footage, height, setback, accessibility, arch. style)
 - iv. - Create an RFQ to hire architects that can create enough plans to fill the Pilot Neighborhood.
3. **Create a Neighborhood Architectural Advisory Board** – Composed of city leaders, architects, builders, and community leaders, Provides expertise on best practices.
 - a. Assigned: Matt Moran - CART Housing and Neighborhood, AIA
 - b. Next Steps:
 - i. - Determine best structure- freestanding group or part of the Design Review Standards board
 - ii. - Determine and convey incentives to homeowners that encourage appropriate design
 - iii. - Create examples of sustainable best practices for residential buildings to distribute
 - iv. - Create examples of context sensitive designs for designated Joplin Neighborhoods
4. **Increased enforcement of existing nuisance codes.**
 - a. Assigned: City of Joplin, CART Housing and Neighborhoods
 - b. Next Steps
 - i. Inform citizens of requirements through public notification
 - ii. Review nuisance and zoning codes for possible improvements
5. **City wide education campaign regarding insurance information** to the citizens, both renters and homeowners.
 - a. Assigned: CART Housing and Neighborhood
 - b. Next Steps
 - i. Establish a “branded” campaign from a neutral party (Dept. of Insurance, City)
 - ii. - Identify possible funding streams (Dept. of Insurance?)
 - iii. - Establish cost of campaign
 - iv. - Identify key distribution centers (building dept. counter, rental voucher locations, apt. complexes)
 - v. - Choose other media sources (billboards, local t.v., Joplin Citizen, Tid-Bits, and other local print media)
 - vi. - Incorporate MSSU Dept. of Communications and/or Joplin H.S. audio/video group

Schools and Community Facilities Sector Projects

1. **House Franklin Technical Center and New High School** in one building
 - a. Assigned: Joplin Schools
 - b. Next Steps
 - i. A committee to tour and review technical high school programming at a number of school facilities in the Midwest that reflect that philosophy. In addition to staff and Board members, include community members.
 - ii. Exploration of programming opportunities and construction methods. Select architects for the design of the new technical high school.
 - iii. A series of “dream” meetings with parents, community members, staff, higher education institutions, and experts in the field of 21st century teaching and learning. Develop a final vision for this new school concept based on the feedback and direction from these meetings.
2. **Build Storm Shelters** within new schools
 - a. Assigned: Joplin Schools
 - b. Next Steps:
 - i. Work closely with SEMA and FEMA to take advantage of 404 and 406 mitigation funds for the construction of safe rooms at all facilities, both new and those schools that currently don’t have safe rooms.
 - ii. Work with SEMA for 404 mitigation on all sites being considered for safe rooms. Total of 16 at this time are being considered at both new and existing facilities.
 - iii. Investigate a reverse 9-1-1 system to allow for 24/7 access to the safe rooms in the event of a storm. Consider working with and training identified neighborhood citizens to provide key and supervisory responsibilities at each location in the event the reverse 9-1-1 system fails.
3. **9th Grade Assimilation** into High School
 - a. Assigned: Joplin Schools
 - b. Next Steps:
 - i. 9th grade transition has been a focus of efforts these last few years related to strategic plan. The challenge and opportunity now exists to build a facility to create a supportive environment for 9th graders in the transition from middle school. The programming vision will drive the design.
4. **Build a memorial** of some kind to commemorate tornado and its victims
 - a. Assigned: City of Joplin, CART Schools and Community Facilities
5. **Develop a Center for Arts** and Entertainment
 - a. Assigned: RFP developed by Task Force
6. Improve and Expand **Farmers Market**
 - a. Assigned: RFP developed by Task Force

Infrastructure and Environment Sector Projects

1. **Require bike lanes** for all new street construction where streets are functioning as a collector level or greater.
 - a. Assigned: City of Joplin
 - b. Next Steps
 - i. Incorporate Complete Streets elements as appropriate
 - ii. Amend Comprehensive Plan
 - iii. Amend Subdivision Regulations
 - iv. Amend Zoning Regulations
 - v. Review Long-Range Transportation Plan and amend as necessary
 - vi. Involve CIP Committee
 - vii. Identify resources (Transportation Enhancement Funds, Surface Transportation Program-Urban funds, etc.)
 - viii. Identify specific corridors and prioritize
 - ix. Identify Level of Service (LOS) thresholds for adding bike lanes to roadways.
2. **Sidewalks installed on both sides of street** in new developments of all types (residential, commercial, industrial) as well as in existing Expedited Debris Removal area whenever possible.
 - a. Assigned: City of Joplin
 - b. Next Steps
 - i. Amend Subdivision Regulations
 - ii. Amend Procedures Manual
 - iii. Explore CDBG funds as funding source.
3. **Create a Joplin Creek Trail System** that links into parks/green areas of all types, especially in conjunction with flood plain areas. Focus upon development of a significant trail system within our community to foster walking, jogging, running,, and biking by our residents
 - a. Assigned: RFP developed by City of Joplin, Task Force
 - b. Next Steps
 - i. Review Long-Range Transportation Plan -Trails Plan and amend as necessary
 - ii. Seek funding opportunities (Transportation Enhancements, Recreational Trails Funds)
 - iii. Involve Parks Board
 - iv. Involve Metropolitan Planning Organization
 - v. Involve Joplin Trails Coalition
4. Create **Water retention and bioswale areas in public parks** (where appropriate) to capture and slow storm water runoff. Add rain gardens with planting of native species and appropriate tree plantings
 - a. Assigned: City of Joplin, RFP developed by Task Force
 - b. Next Steps
 - i. Involve Parks Board
 - ii. Review Subdivision Regulations and amend as necessary
 - iii. Review Procedures Manuals and amend as necessary
 - iv. Review Storm Water Management Plan and amend as necessary
 - v. Evaluate and incorporate Best Management Practices (BMPs) for alternatives
5. Obtain proposals for **city-wide curbside recycling**, adding more neighborhood recycling and more recycling receptacles at public facilities and events
 - a. Assigned: City of Joplin
 - b. Next Steps

- i. Involve Solid Waste Commission
 - ii. Investigate neighborhood recycling drop-off facilities and locations
 - iii. Investigate and educate public on cost of curbside recycling.
- 6. **Educate residents and business owners about storm water management**, recycling, and reforestation practices
 - a. Assigned: CART Infrastructure and Environment
 - b. Next Steps
 - i. Involve experts to assist in information gathering/distribution, i.e. Audubon Center, Missouri Department of Conservation; Joplin Tree Board; Arbor Day Foundation; Allied Waste; area consultants
 - ii. Involve the Young Professionals Network for recycling programs/presentations; i.e. Pepsi-Co Dream Machine Recycle Rally
 - iii. Present to Joplin Globe guest editorials on benefits of reforestation, recycling, and storm water management
 - iv. Involve MSSU and Joplin High Media Classes for creation of PSA's for communication of benefits
 - v. Investigate other communities that have effective storm water management practices and improvements and use their projects as models in educational material
- 7. Evaluate **feasibility of underground utilities and telecommunications resources**
 - a. Assigned: Brad Beecher, City of Joplin Planner
 - b. Next Steps
 - i. Encourage underground utilities from pole to house
 - ii. Involve utility companies
 - iii. Seek cost offset funding opportunities
 - iv. Prioritize corridors or geographic areas
 - v. Examine alternatives
 - vi. Identify incentives for developers
 - vii. Educate public

Economic Development Sector Projects

1. **Rezone key corridors for near-term and long-term commercial**, multi-family and mixed use development including
 - a. 20th Street : Duquesne Road to Schifferdecker
 - b. South Main: 15th Street to 50th Street
 - c. 26th Street: Main Street to Maiden Lane
 - d. Connecticut: 20th Street to 32nd Street
 - e. Assigned: Randy Moore, CART Economic Development Sector, City of Joplin
 - f. Next Steps
 - i. Have CART and city staff present to the Planning & Zoning Commission and City Council an amendment to the City's existing Comprehensive Development Plan that identifies proposed land use changes along key corridors that would permit commercial, multi-family and mixed use developments.
 - ii. Have City investigate the creation of a planning overlay district to help encourage quality design and development.
2. **Develop and Enforce Design Standards** Committee
 - a. Require sufficient depth from the corridor street to allow for quality development (recommend at least one block)
 - b. Encourage consistency of construction materials and appearance
 - c. Require a higher level of landscaping around buildings and parking lots than currently exists
 - d. Assigned: Randy Moore - CART Economic Development, City of Joplin
 - e. Next Steps
 - i. Have city staff work with consultant that is currently updating the City's Comprehensive Development Plan to determine depth of new zoning districts along key corridors that will permit commercial, multi-family and mixed use developments.
 - ii. Develop Commercial Design Standards that will encourage a better appearance of the city's commercial building stock, including, 360 degree design that encourage a better appearance on all sides of a commercial building as well as protect adjoining residential areas.
 - iii. Review and amend the City's Comprehensive Development Plan and Zoning Code to require more landscaping of commercial buildings, property and parking lots.
 - iv. Have City investigate the creation of a planning overlay district to help encourage consistency of construction materials and appearance.
3. **Pursue and support the Development of a medical school**, possibly in partnership with MSSU or other host
 - a. Assigned: Rob O'Brian – JACC, Med School Committee (name confirmation)
 - b. Next Steps
 - i. Support the efforts of the existing med school alliance organization
4. **Develop a Virtual Spec Building**
 - a. Assigned: Rob O'Brian – JACC, JREDC
 - b. Next Steps
 - i. Assess and contract with a suitable architect to develop reviewable plans for the building
5. **Establish and Develop Workforce housing projects** to re-establish and maintain a quality workforce.
 - a. Assigned: JREDC, JACC, CART Housing and Neighborhoods
 - b. Next Steps

6. **Provide Workforce soft skills training** through adult and student programs.
 - a. Assigned: Joplin Schools, WIB
 - b. Next Steps
 - i. Review the results / input from employer surveys on required soft skills and align current programs to train those skills.
 - ii. Develop, through heavy community support, strategic partnerships for students to apply those skills in a real-life work environment.
 - iii. Adopt employer-proven programs that teach soft skills, such as Alchemy, into the curriculum
7. **Establish the Joplin area as “workforce ready”** by strongly supporting the state efforts on “work ready” certification at the adult and student levels.
 - a. Assigned: Joplin Schools, WIB, Chamber
 - b. Next Steps:
 - i. Work with the State Workforce Development and Career Center to have all students participate in the “work ready” certification program to the level required to make Joplin a “work ready” community,
 - ii. Provide additional training at the high school level that would allow for strategic partnerships with higher education institutions, including opportunities to receive an associate’s degree upon completion of the requirements of a high school diploma.
8. **Develop major, mixed use anchor projects** to encourage redevelopment in key areas, with an emphasis on maintaining quality of living concepts expressed in other CART areas.
 - a. Assigned: RFP developed by Task Force
 - b. Next Steps:
 - i. Seek a master developer to address key geographic areas and projects
 1. Publish RFP by December 31, 2011 with January 31, 2012 Return Date
 - ii. Review Proposals through February 28, 2012
 - iii. Formalize relationship with Master Developer no later than March 1, 2012





Request for Proposal and Qualifications

By the Joplin Redevelopment Corporation

Regarding Selection of Master Developer

For Joplin Redevelopment Effort

Qualifications Submittal Deadline: Tuesday, January 31st 2012, 5:00 P.M.

Prepared by: Troy Bolander, Planning & Community Development Manager

General Information and Requirements

General Information

Joplin Redevelopment Corporation (the “Corporation”) is soliciting statements of interest (“Responses”) from private developers (the “Respondents”) for selection of a Master Developer (“Developer”) for the further evaluation, programming, funding and redevelopment of the area damaged in the May 22, 2011 Joplin tornado (the “Project”), all in accordance with the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this Request for Proposal & Qualifications (RFP).

Responses to this RFP will be used by the Corporation to identify and then make the selection of the Developer for a Public Private Partnership to execute the Project. The RFP provides the information necessary to prepare a response for consideration and initial ranking by the Corporation. Based on the initial ranking, the Corporation may select up to three (3) of the top ranked qualified Respondents to attend interviews prior to selection.

The Corporation intends to use the Joplin Redevelopment Advisory Committee (Committee), comprised of representatives of the City Council, Joplin School Board, Chamber of Commerce and citizens from the Citizens Advisory Recovery Team to assist in evaluating the responses and making recommendations to the Corporation

Date of RFP Issuance

This RFP is being issued on: December 28, 2011

Public Information

All information, documentation, and other materials submitted in response to this solicitation are considered non-confidential and/or non-proprietary and are subject to public disclosure.

Type of Contract

The final contract form shall be negotiated between and be mutually acceptable to the parties. Any contract(s) resulting from this effort will be in the form of a public-private partnership and will be negotiated at the sole discretion of the Corporation, City of Joplin (the “City”), and/or their agents

Clarifications and Interpretations

Any clarifications or interpretations of this RFP that materially affect or change its requirements will be provided by the Corporation as an addendum. All such addenda issued by the Corporation shall be issued before the proposals are due as part of the RFP, and all Respondents shall acknowledge receipt of and incorporate each addendum in its Responses.

Respondents shall consider only those clarifications and interpretations that the Corporation issues by addenda five (5) days prior to the submittal deadline. Interpretations or clarifications in any other form, including oral statements, will not be binding on the Corporation and should not be relied upon in preparing its Responses.

No Lobbying

Respondent acknowledges and accepts that from the Date of Issuance of the RFP until a final decision has been made by the Corporation, it will not take any action, make any effort or support or engage others on it’s behalf to take actions or efforts with attempt to influence the decision making process for this RFP in the favor of the Respondent. This includes direct contact with the City Council, City Manager and City staff of the City of Joplin, the members of the Corporation, board members of CART, board members of the Committee, board members of the Joplin Chamber, board members of the Joplin School Board, and others who may be engaged in the process. Additionally, the Respondent acknowledges and accepts that it will not attempt to use public communication such as the news media, social media, etc. as a means of attempting to

influence the RFP evaluation or decision making process. Any Respondent violating any of the aforementioned conditions is subject to immediate disqualification from consideration

Deadline for Submission of Interest

The Developer will submit its Responses at the time and location described below:

TIME/DATE: RECEIVED BY 5:00 P.M. ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 31ST 2012
RFPs RECEIVED AFTER THIS TIME AND DATE WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

TO: CITY OF JOPLIN
ATTN: MR. TROY BOLANDER
PLANNING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
602 S. MAIN ST.
JOPLIN, MO 64801

The Developer shall submit one (1) original with (16) identical copies of the Response in print and with one PDF copy provided on CD or USB drive. An original signature must be included on the "Respondent's Request for Proposal and Ability to Undertake the Project" document submitted with original document.

Late received Responses will be returned to the Respondent unopened.

Properly submitted Responses by the Respondents will not be returned.

Hard copies of RFP materials must be enclosed in a sealed envelope (box or container) addressed to the Point-of-Contact; the package must clearly identify the submittal deadline and that the response is for the Joplin Redevelopment Project.

Point of Contact

The Corporation designates the following person as its representative and Point-of-Contact for this RFP.

Mr. Troy Bolander, Planning & Community Development Manager
Joplin City Hall
602 S. Main Street
Joplin, Missouri, 64801
(417) 624.0820 Ext. 510
tbolande@joplinmo.org

Respondents shall restrict all contact with the Corporation and direct all questions regarding this RFP, including questions regarding terms and conditions and technical specifications, to the Point of Contact.

Evaluation of Qualifications

The evaluation of the Responses shall be based on the requirements described in this RFP. All properly submitted Responses will be reviewed, evaluated, and ranked by the Corporation, with input from the Committee as noted above. The top three or fewer ranked Respondents may be selected by the Corporation to participate in an interview.

Corporation's Reservation of Rights

The Corporation may evaluate the Responses based on the anticipated completion of all or any portion of the Project. The Corporation reserves the right to reject any and all Responses and re-solicit for new Responses, or to reject any and all

proposals and temporarily or permanently abandon the Project. The Corporation makes no representations, written or oral, that it will enter into any form of agreement with any respondent to this RFP for any project and no such representation is intended or should be construed by the issuance of this RFP.

Acceptance of Evaluation Methodology

By submitting its Responses to this RFP, Respondent accepts the evaluation process and acknowledges and accepts that the determination of the “most qualified” firm(s) will require subjective judgments by the Corporation.

No Reimbursement for Costs

The Respondent acknowledges and accepts that any costs incurred from the Respondent’s participation in this RFP shall be at the sole risk and responsibility of the Respondent.

Eligible Respondents

Only individual firms or lawfully formed business organizations may apply (this does not preclude a Respondent from using consultants). The Corporation will contract only with the individual firm or formal organization that submits its Responses.

Reference Checks

Respondent acknowledges and accepts that the through the RFP evaluation process reference checks and background investigation may be conducted as a part of the due-diligence process.

Executive Summary

Background

Joplin is located in southwest Missouri in the "four states" region encompassing Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas. At the edge of the Ozark Mountain plateau region, Joplin has a current population of 50, 150 (2010 census). Joplin is the hub of the two-county (Jasper & Newton) Metropolitan Statistical Area. The MSA population is 173,000, making it Missouri’s fourth largest MSA. The daytime population swells to 220,000, while the population within a 40-mile radius of Joplin is 400,000. Joplin combines the beauty and hospitality of smaller town living with the convenience and commerce of larger city vitality.

Joplin was devastated by an EF5 tornado which touched down at 5:41pm on May 22, 2011. The massive tornado cut a path of destruction 3/4 to a mile wide and nearly 10 miles long through the city limits and the neighboring village of Duquesne. The overall storm path was estimated by the National Weather Service at nearly 14 miles in length.

Nearly 8000 structures were estimated to be impacted by the tornado. Many homes, along with churches, schools, businesses and one hospital, were completely destroyed in the wake of the tornado.

In responding to the disaster, the City created the Citizen Advisory Recovery Team (CART) to provide the Joplin Area citizen's with a forum where ideas could be brought to the table, consensus formed and ideas and/or projects can be taken to City Council or other appropriate organizations for consideration.

The members of CART are a diversified group of local Citizens. They have been selected to help guide the way for the Joplin Area citizens on this journey of recovery. Their job is to assist in obtaining citizen input, analyze the input and formulate ideas and/or projects which can be presented to the appropriate organization(s).

On November 7, 2011, following an involved public process, the CART presented its recommendation to the Joplin City Council for their consideration and adoption. The City adopted the CART’s report and then created the Committee with the responsibility of working on behalf of the community to be the lead public/private entity in the redevelopment. The

Committee is formed from the leadership of CART and representatives of the City of Joplin, Duquesne, Joplin Schools and Joplin Area Chamber of Commerce.

In furtherance of achieving the adopted vision, the City Council appointed the Joplin Redevelopment Corporation to select and retain a master developer to participate in a public private partnership and coordinate the redevelopment of the Project.

Goals and Project Description

The goal of the Project is to utilize a Public-Private-Partnership to redevelop and invigorate the area most devastated by the May 22, 2011 tornado by

- Replacing lost residential housing, office, commercial, medical, etc.
- Creating ties from the redeveloped area to downtown Joplin
- Expanding opportunities for employment
- Creating destination activity center(s)
- Establishing a memorial to those lost in the storm
- Addressing other projects and goals as developed by the CART (see attached report), and that are within the scope of the final agreement.
- Using the redevelopment efforts as a catalyst to build upon existing goals for development and redevelopment in Joplin, including a parkway or series of neighborhood parks supporting the recovering neighborhoods, development of a performance and visual arts center, creation of a community and/or event center, and extension of the walk/bike paths.
- Other efforts as may be jointly determined by the developer, Corporation, Committee and City Council(s)

Proposed Location

The area of greatest concentration for this effort will be an area which is bounded by 7th street on the North and 32nd street on the South as well as by Schifferdecker Avenue on the West and Reinmiller Road on the East.

Desired Qualifications

The Corporation desires to find a partner that can demonstrate experience and capacity in creating and executing Public-Private-Partnerships for real estate developments and redevelopment strategies which successfully achieve the stated goals and objectives. The ideal candidate will be able to demonstrate that they:

- Possess a successful track record of public and private sector experience in real estate and economic development.
- Have financial capacity and stability to undertake the project and can show it has a successful track record of experience in the ownership, development, and operation of wide variety of real estate sectors.
- Is willing to dedicate the appropriate corporate resources, including experienced staff, to the Project to ensure the greatest likelihood of its success.
- Is willing to consider participating financially in the pursuit costs, development and operations of the various project assets as may be warranted by the economics of the Project and negotiated in formal Project documents.
- Will provide, once the project is complete, a qualified on-site leadership team as well as take necessary actions to institute appropriate administrative processes, financial management oversight and reporting systems for the project.

- Has experience working with the Federal, state and local governmental entities, economic development organizations, chambers of commerce, convention and visitor services entities, etc., to achieve local development and redevelopment goals.

Supporting Data

Considerable additional information on the Project is available through CART. For more information see following website <http://joplinareacart.com>

Requirements for Proposal

Respondents shall carefully read the information contained in the following criteria and submit a complete Statement of Interest to all questions. Incomplete Responses will be considered non-responsive and subject to rejection.

Respondent's Interest and Ability to Undertake the Project

(Maximum of two (2) printed pages per question)

Provide a statement of interest for the project including a narrative describing your firm and project team's unique qualifications as they pertain to this particular project.

Provide a statement on the availability and commitment of your firm and its principal(s) and assigned professionals to undertake the project.

Respondent's Ability to Provide Services

Provide the following information for the Respondent:

- Legal name of the company
- Address of the office that will be providing services
- Number of years in business
- Type of Operation (Individual, Partnership, Corporation, Joint Venture, etc.) Is your company currently for sale or involved in any transaction to expand or to become acquired by another business entity? If yes, please explain the impact both in organizational and directional terms.

Provide any details of all past or pending litigation or claims filed against your company that would affect your company's performance under a contract with the Corporation and/or City of Joplin.

Is your company currently in default on any loan agreement or financing agreement with any bank, financial institution, or other entity? If yes, specify date(s), details, circumstances, and prospects for resolution.

Does any relationship exist by relative, business associate, capital funding agreement, or any other such kinship between your firm and any Corporation or City employee? If so, please explain.

Respondent's Experience

- Provide a summary of your company and specifically either the public or private sector experience, solely in Public-Private-Partnership real estate developments, contained by the senior leadership team of the Respondent (NOT any of the sub-team members such as architects, engineers, consultants, etc.).
- Please describe the real estate related public-private-partnerships in which the Senior Leadership Team of the Prospective Master Developer (NOT any of the sub-team members such as architects, engineers, consultants, etc.) has been responsible for from either the public sector or the private sector standpoint in the past five years.

- Please describe the economic development tools, programs, and other legislative initiatives that the Senior Leadership Team of the Respondent (NOT any of the sub-team members such as architects, engineers, consultants, etc.) has been responsible for from either the public sector or the private sector standpoint. Specifically point out how these economic development tools have been utilized by the Respondents Senior Leadership in the capital structure of Public-Private-Partnership real estate developments.
- Please provide company summaries of the private sector, co-development partners that you have already secured to develop and bring private sector capital to the Project. Please describe the order of magnitude of private sector capital which will be invested from such private sector co-development partners. Please provide contingent letters of intent to participate from each co-development partner.
- Please describe the architectural, engineering, investment banking, legal, consulting, etc. professionals that you have already secured as part of your Joplin Redevelopment Team. Please provide a letter of intent to participate from the above firms and/or individuals.
- Outline the specific action item plan and time frame that you envision the Project taking to completion.
- What is the anticipated budget process and anticipated (high level) out-of-pocket Pursuit Cost that the City or Corporation would be required to budget as it participates in the Project.
- What is the anticipated fee arrangement for the Respondent and their Professional Team

Respondents Vision for Redevelopment

Respondent will provide in this document, or in a separate supporting document, its vision for the Project. The document will contain:

- An executive summary
- Summary list and description of any proposed team members
- Identification of the challenges and opportunities as identified by the developer
- Conceptual development plan including
- Map(s) of the redevelopment area,
- Proposed major elements and their location
- Any connection with downtown and other City/community initiatives
- Outline for how and when public input will be obtained on the plan and how and when communication will be made with the public, with elected officials and with stakeholders in the Project
- Proposed possible transaction structure, including legal and political implications
- Preliminary high-level estimate of project costs and funding strategies for each
- Preliminary high-level schedule and major project steps

Execution of Offer

NOTE TO RESPONDENTS: SUBMIT ENTIRE SECTION WITH RESPONSE. THIS EXECUTION OF OFFER MUST BE COMPLETED, SIGNED, AND RETURNED WITH THE RESPONDENT'S QUALIFICATIONS. FAILURE TO COMPLETE, SIGN AND RETURN THIS EXECUTION OF OFFER WITH THE QUALIFICATIONS MAY RESULT IN REJECTION OF THE QUALIFICATIONS.

SIGNING A FALSE STATEMENT MAY VOID THE SUBMITTED QUALIFICATIONS OR ANY AGREEMENTS OR OTHER CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS, WHICH MAY RESULT FROM THE SUBMISSION OF RESPONDENT'S QUALIFICATIONS, AND THE RESPONDENT MAY BE REMOVED FROM ALL PROPOSER LISTS. A FALSE CERTIFICATION SHALL BE DEEMED A MATERIAL BREACH OF CONTRACT AND, AT THE JRC'S OPTION, MAY RESULT IN TERMINATION OF ANY RESULTING CONTRACT.

By signature hereon, Respondent acknowledges and agrees that (1) this RFP is a solicitation for Interest and is not a contract or an offer to contract; (2) the submission of Responses by Respondent in response to this RFP will not create a contract between the City or the Corporation and Respondent; (3) Neither the City, Corporation or the Committee, or any

of their representatives, have made a representation or warranty, written or oral, that one or more contracts with the City or Corporation will be awarded under this RFP; and (4) Respondent shall bear, as its sole risk and responsibility, any cost which arises from Respondent's preparation of a response to this RFP.

By signature hereon, Respondent offers and agrees to furnish to the Corporation all of the products and/or services more particularly described in its Responses, and to comply with all terms, conditions and requirements set forth in the RFP documents and contained herein.

By signature hereon, Respondent affirms that they have not given, nor intends to give at any time hereafter, any economic opportunity, future employment, gift, loan, gratuity, special discount, trip, favor or service to a public servant, elected officials, leadership or staff of the City, Corporation or partner organizations in connection with the submitted Responses.

By signature hereon, the Respondent hereby certifies that neither the Respondent nor the firm, corporation, partnership or Developer represented by the Respondent, or anyone acting for such firm, corporation, or institution has violated the antitrust laws of this state, or the Federal antitrust laws, nor communicated directly or indirectly the Responses made to any competitor or any other person engaged in such line of business.

By signature hereon, Respondent represents and warrants that:

Respondent is a reputable company regularly engaged in providing products and/or services necessary to meet the terms, conditions and requirements of the RFP;

Respondent has the necessary experience, knowledge, abilities, skills, and resources to satisfactorily perform the terms, conditions and requirements of the RFP;

By signature hereon, Respondent certifies that the individual signing this document and the documents made part of the RFP is authorized to sign such documents on behalf of the company and to bind the company under any agreements or other contractual arrangements, which may result from the submission of the Response.

By signature hereon, Respondent affirms that no compensation has been received for participation in the preparation of the specifications for this RFP.

By signature hereon, Respondent affirms that it has not violated any of the noted No-Lobbying provisions or specification contained in this RFP.

By signature hereon, Respondent agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the City, Corporation and the Committee, all of their officers, agents and employees from and against all claims, actions, suits, demands, proceedings, costs, damages, and liabilities, arising out of, connected with, or resulting from any acts or omissions of Respondent or any agent, employee, subcontractor, or supplier of Respondent in the execution or performance of any agreements or other contractual arrangements which may result from the submission of these Responses.

Submitted and certified this ____ day of

BY: _____

ITS: _____

(Street Address)
(City, State, Zip Code)
(Telephone Number) / (Fax Number)

Format for Statement of Qualifications

General Instructions

Qualifications shall be prepared SIMPLY AND ECONOMICALLY, providing a straightforward, CONCISE description of the Respondent's ability to meet the requirements of this RFP. Emphasis shall be on the QUALITY, completeness, clarity of content, responsiveness to the requirements, and an understanding of the Corporations needs.

Responses shall be a maximum of eighty (80) printed pages. The cover, table of contents, divider sheets, and Execution of Offer do not count as printed pages.

Respondents shall carefully read the information contained in this RFP and submit a complete response to all requirements and questions as directed. Incomplete Qualifications will be considered non-responsive and subject to rejection.

Responses and any other information submitted by Respondents in response to this RFP shall become the property of the Corporation.

The Corporation and the City will not compensate Respondents for any expenses incurred in Response preparation or for any presentations that may be made, unless agreed to in writing in advance or required by law. Respondents submit the Responses at their own risk and expense.

Responses that are qualified with conditional clauses, alterations, items not called for in the RFP documents, or irregularities of any kind are subject to rejection by the Corporation, at its option.

The Corporation makes no representations of any kind that an award will be made as a result of this RFP or subsequent interview or recommendation. The Corporation reserves the right to accept or reject any or all Responses, waive any formalities or minor technical inconsistencies, or delete any item/requirements from this RFP when deemed to be in Corporation's best interest.

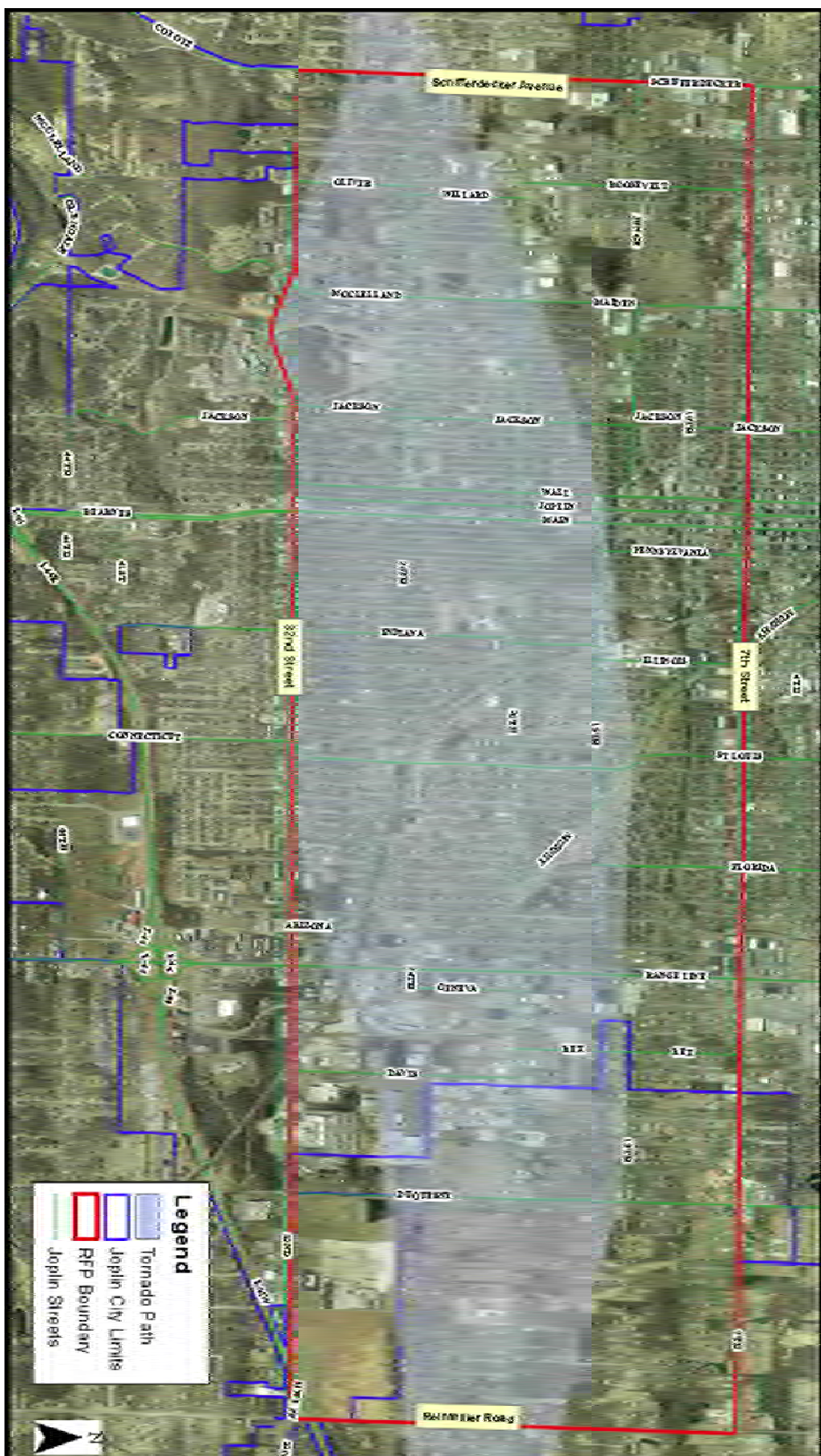
Responses shall consist of answers to the questions asked in the RFP. It is not necessary to repeat the question in the Responses; however, it is essential to reference the question number with the corresponding answer.

Failure to comply with requirements contained in this RFP may result in the rejection of the Responses.

Site Map

Attached

Site Map



MINUTES CART Implementation Task Force, City of Joplin December 1, 2011

The meeting of the CART Implementation Task Force was held on Thursday, December 1, 2011 at Joplin City Hall in the 5th floor conference room. Chair Jane Cage called the meeting to order at 5:35 p.m. Members in attendance were Brad Beecher, Mike Wiggins, Jim Kimbrough, Jane Cage, Anne Sharp, Clifford Wert, CJ Huff, David Weaver, Rob O'Brian, and Mark Rohr. Members who were not in attendance were Doug Doll, Kim Cox, Mike Seibert, Randy Moore, and Trisha Raney. Also attending the meeting were Troy Bolander and Steve Castaner.

First point of business was review of the minutes from the meeting held on November 17, 2011. Motion by Mr. Beecher and seconded by Ms. Sharp to accept the minutes from the November 17th meeting. Motion carried by unanimous voice vote.

Chairperson Cage distributed documents to those in attendance entitled "Listening to Joplin" and then a tabulation of priorities as developed by responses given to her on internet poll of committee's members.

At this time, Chairperson Cage asked if there was any new information to share with the Task Force members.

Mr. Bolander provided an update on the meeting held on Wednesday, November 30th of the Joplin City Council with the purpose of prioritizing LIHTC (Low-Income Housing Tax Credit) projects. The City Council ranked their choices, which were forwarded to the State.

Mr. Beecher gave an update on Empire's service restoration efforts and returning customers.

Dr. Huff updated the Task Force on the possibility of getting more FEMA funding for high school and technical school based on need to meet educational standards.

Mr. Rohr stated he had a conference call on Monday, December 5th to discuss CDBG funding and how we can access that money for the implementation of the CART ideas.

(Mayor Mike Woolston arrived at the meeting at 6:05 p.m.)

Rob O'Brian went over documents that he had prepared in draft form entitled "Request for Statement of Interest" to solicit responses by master developers interested in helping Joplin to rebuild. The points contained within the document included qualifications, partners, experience, expectations of Joplin, etc. There was discussion about the entity that would lead the process to work with developers. The issue was raised regarding how specific the request should be. Brad Beecher said for the interest of time that maybe it should be general, which was the group's consensus.

The Task Force members then talked about timetables for the presentation of recommendations. The consensus was that the "Request for Interest" document would be presented to the Joplin City Council at their second meeting in December (December 19th) and that the two City Council members of this task force would present the recommendation to get this request process started. A discussion was then held and a consensus arrived at that the Task Force should have all 4 groups (Chamber, CART, Joplin Schools and Joplin City Council) at a joint meeting in January to hear recommendations and vote whether to accept these recommendations or not. Mr. Rohr was asked to explore the legalities and logistics of such a meeting.

The CART Implementation Task Force next meeting will be on December 8th at Joplin City Hall. The meeting adjourned at 7:15 p.m.

Approved

Jane Cage, Chairperson

Mark Rohr, Secretary CART Implementation Task Force

MINUTES - CART Implementation Task Force, City of Joplin - December 8, 2011

The meeting of the CART Implementation Task Force was held on Thursday, December 8, 2011 at Joplin City Hall in the 5th floor conference room. Chair Jane Cage called the meeting to order at 12:07 p.m. Members in attendance were Mike Wiggins, Kim Cox CJ Huff, Jane Cage, Trisha Rainey, Randy Moore, Clifford Wert, Jim Kimbrough, Anne Sharp, Rob O'Brian and Mark Rohr. Also in attendance was Mike Woolston. Members who were not in attendance David Weaver, Doug Doll, Mike Seibert.

The first action of business was to review the minutes from the meeting held on December 1, 2011. Motion by Ms. Sharp and seconded by Mr. Kimbrough to accept the minutes from the December 1, 2011 meeting. Motion carried by unanimous voice vote.

Discussion ensued relative to a joint meeting in January between the board members of the Chamber, CART, Joplin Schools and the Joplin City Council. It is anticipated that there would be 60-70 board members and members of the public in attendance. It was mentioned that all boards would need to provide at least one week's notice of the meeting. Due to the anticipated number of attendees it was felt that Missouri Southern State University would be a better location for this meeting. Chairperson Cage will contact MSSU about dates that are available and report back to the Task Force.

Rob O'Brian discussed the Statement of Interest (SOI) with the members. Mr. O'Brian also discussed the Frank Alexander property acquisition memo dated September 20, 2011 (memo attached). Further, Mr. O'Brian felt that based on the Alexander's memo it made sense to run the SOI through the Chapter 353 Joplin Redevelopment Corporation, Inc., chaired by Mr. Alden Buerge. All members in attendance felt this was a good idea. Mr. O'Brian distributed a revised SOI to the members. Mr. Rohr mentioned including all of CART projects from their report in SOI and the Task Force members agreed. Following a discussion the Task Force members felt it was better to call it an RFP rather than a SOI.

The Task Force discussed the upcoming presentation to the Joplin City Council on December 19th. Mr. O'Brian will develop information on Chapter 353 Joplin Redevelopment Corporation, Inc. and send to Chairperson Cage who will then draft a cover letter for the RFP. Ms. Rainey will then see that this information is sent to the Joplin City Council members prior to the agenda packet going out to them. This will allow the City Council advance time to review the information. It was also decided by the Task Force to include the City of Duquesne in the RFP.

Chairperson Cage will send a notice via email to the entire membership of the CART committee to attend a breakfast meeting on Friday, December 16th at Granny Shaffer's Restaurant. The next meeting of the CART Implementation Task Force will be held on December 22, 2011 at noon at City Hall on 5th floor in the study room.

Meeting adjourned at 1:10 p.m.

MINUTES - CART Implementation Task Force, City of Joplin - December 22, 2011

The meeting of the CART Implementation Task Force was held on Thursday, December 22, 2011 at Joplin City Hall in the 5th floor conference room. Chair Jane Cage called the meeting to order at 12:10 p.m. Members in attendance were Mark Rohr, David Weaver, Jane Cage, Brad Beecher, Doug Doll, Jim Kimbrough, Rob O'Brian, Mike Seibert and Randy Moore. Also in attendance were Steve Graddy, Jonathan Raiche and Mike Woolston. Members not in attendance were Anne Sharp, C.J. Huff, Kim Cox, and Trisha Raney.

Minutes from December 8th meeting were presented for review. Motion made by Mr. Wert and seconded by Mr. Kimbrough to approve minutes which were approved by a unanimous voice vote.

At Chair Cage's request, Mr. O'Brian discussed the RFP process saying it would be sent to all interested developers and a notice sent to the Missouri Economic Development office. Mr. O'Brian noted the RFP was unanimously approved by Joplin City Council on December 19, 2011. He said all interested parties would have 30 days to respond and it would likely take another 30 days to have a contract in place. Joint interviews could be conducted by this group and Joplin Redevelopment Corporation to talk to applicants and to forward a recommendation on to the Joplin City Council.

It was mentioned that on January 19, 2012 the BCLC (a division of the US Chamber of Commerce) will be in Joplin for a discussion on finances regarding Joplin's rebuild. This group will talk about corporate foundations interested in helping Joplin. There was discussion about merging this event with a Resource Forum scheduled to be held on January 18th and 19th to be more efficient. At this point (12:35 p.m.) a conference call was conducted for 10 minutes with Steve Castaner from FEMA, Rebecca Estes from SEMA, Brad Streeter from HUD and Elizabeth Roberts regarding their event, which is intended to explain best practices for community rebuilding in other cities and accessing other resources to create synergy in rebuild. All involved in call thought combining two events made good sense.

Next the meeting progressed to discuss action steps of CART Plan. The discussion centered on the most controversial projects and whether to be specific or general in terms of recommendations to their respective boards. Consensus from the group was to be specific wherever possible. With that in mind Chair Cage discussed two of four categories with the group. A decision was made that the CART Implementation Task Force would schedule their next meeting for January 5, 2012 at noon.

The meeting adjourned at 1:30 p.m.

Approved

Jane Cage, Chairperson

Mark Rohr, Secretary CART Implementation Task Force

MINUTES - CART Implementation Task Force, City of Joplin - January 5, 2012

The meeting of the CART Implementation Task Force was held on Thursday, January 5, 2012 at Joplin City Hall in the 5th floor conference room. Chair Jane Cage called the meeting to order at 12:00 p.m. Members in attendance were Mike Seibert, Trisha Raney, Jim Kimbrough, Randy Moore, Mike Wiggins, Doug Doll, Kim Cox, Jane Cage, Brad Beecher, Anne Sharp, Rob O'Brian, Clifford Wert, and Mark Rohr. Also present were Mike Woolston, Steve Castaner, and Troy Bolander. Members not in attendance were C.J. Huff and David Weaver.

Minutes from January 4th meeting were presented for review. Motion made by Mr. Doll and seconded by Mr. Moore to approve minutes which were approved by a unanimous voice vote.

Chair Cage asked Mr. Castaner for an update on the call regarding Resource Forum. Resource Forum was to involve two meetings later in the month with US Chamber of Commerce and another with federal and state officials regarding programs to help residents. During the phone call discussion was held and a decision was made to combine the meetings into one large meeting and schedule this meeting on January 19th.

Chair Cage then introduced a press release that was developed for the January 19th joint meeting. There was no input by the members in attendance into possible changes to the press release. Mr. Bolander then gave an update on the RFP saying that the advertisement had been sent to 8-9 developers and placed in a location(s) where developers were likely to see it. Chair Cage asked Mr. Rohr to talk about an email from City Attorney, Brian Head regarding specifics for the agenda for January 19, 2012. The group decided to call the document presented that evening as Joplin Area-Next Steps. The City 1

Discussion then ensued regarding the January 19th meeting. In addition, a decision was made to add words "provide protection to surrounding neighborhoods" to the project on the recommended document that refers to zoning changes.

Chair Cage then took the group through wording changes on the first two categories in the report- Housing needs in neighborhoods and Schools and Community facilities. A general discussion took place regarding the action steps contained within each and proposed changes.

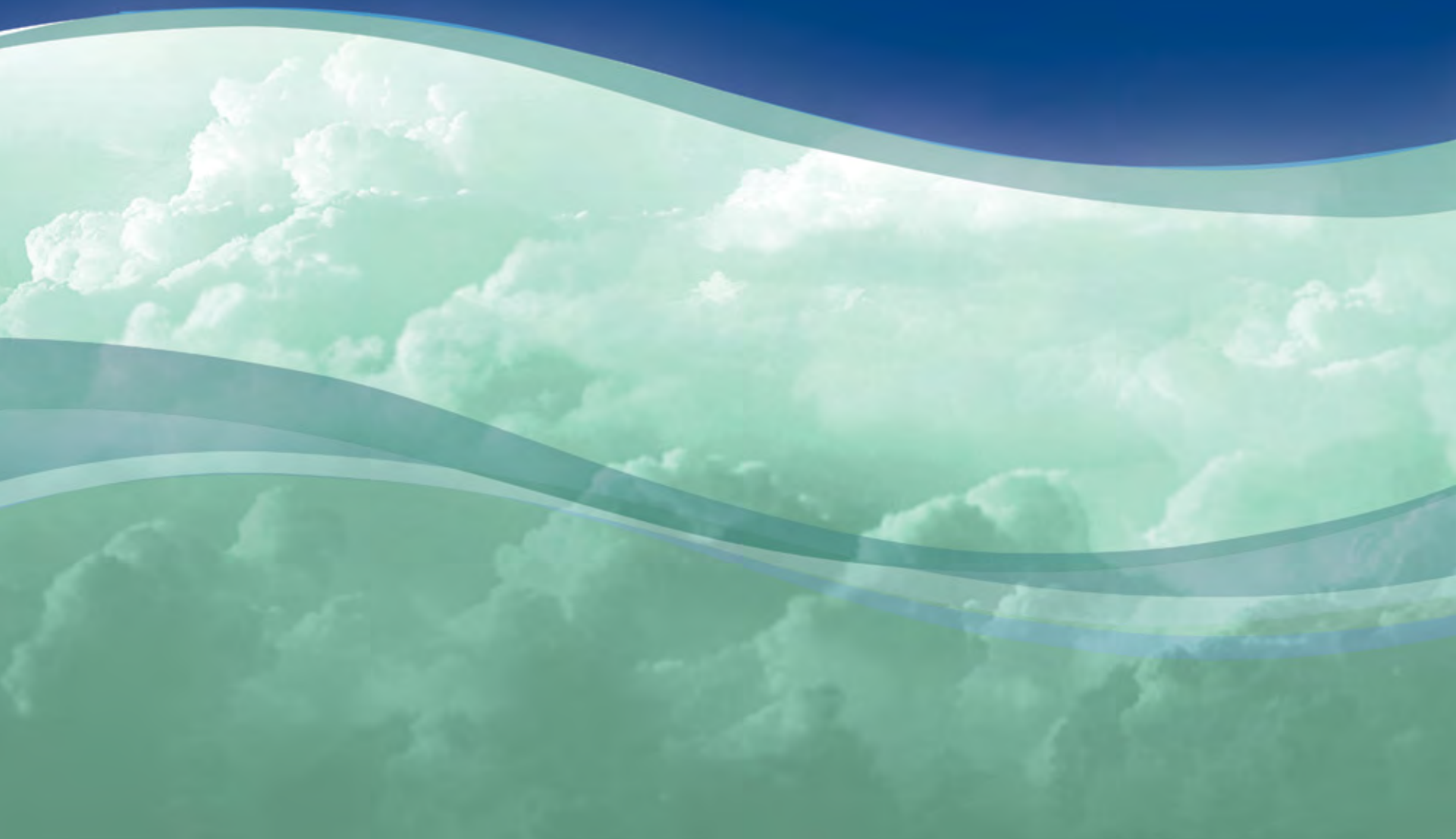
It was decided by the members to meet on last time on January 12th and the discussed the possibility of inviting public input at that meeting. Chair Cage will send the members an email providing the specifics for the meeting on January 12th.

The meeting adjourned at 1:15 pm.

Approved _____
Jane Cage, Chairperson

Approved _____
Mark Rohr, Secretary
CART Implementation Task Force

Appendix E: Community Health Collaborative



Joplin

Jasper

Newton

Community Health Collaborative

2010 HEALTH STATUS REPORT

Joplin City Health Department

Dan Pekarek, Director
321 East 4th Street
Joplin, MO 64801
417-623-6122
417-624-6453 (fax)

Jasper County Health Department

Tony Moehr, Administrator
105 Lincoln
Carthage, MO 64836
417-358-3111
417-358-0494 (fax)

Newton County Health Department

Bob Kulp, Administrator
812 W. Harmony
P.O. Box 447
Neosho, MO 64850
417-451-3743
417-451-1852 (fax)

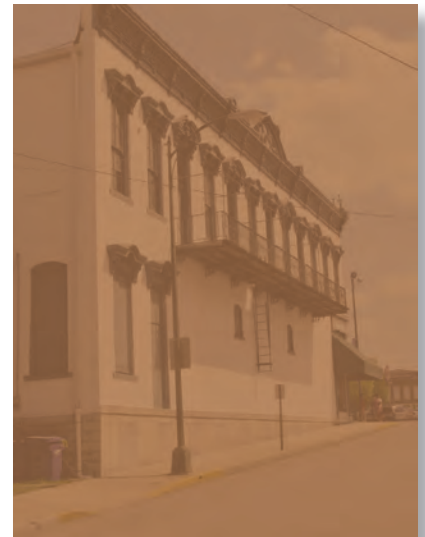
Prepared & Edited By:

Community Asset Builders, LLC
606 Dix Road
Jefferson City, MO 65109
573-632-2700
573-632-6678 (fax)



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COUNTIES OF JASPER & NEWTON
AND THE CITY OF JOPLIN

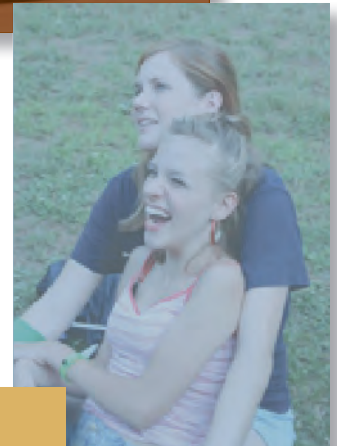
Executive

SUMMARY

Over the winter of 2009 and spring of 2010, the Jasper and Newton Counties Community Health Collaborative (CHC) developed an initial listing of community health issues using the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services' MICA Prioritization tool. From this initial set of issues, the CHC worked with other community organizations and individuals to arrive at a set of ten (10) key areas of concern. Community members and partners then completed individual prioritization surveys to arrive at the final set of priorities, as listed below:

Conditions	
Community Ranking	Coalition Ranking
Heart Disease	Cancer
Alcohol & Substance Abuse	Heart Disease
Cancer	Diabetes
Diabetes	Infant Health Problems
Suicide & Self-Inflicted Injuries	Suicide & Self-Inflicted Injuries
Stroke/Cerebrovascular Disease	Alcohol & Substance Abuse
Mental Health	Stroke/Cerebrovascular Disease
Risk Factors	
Community Ranking	Coalition Ranking
Child Abuse/Neglect	Obesity
Adequate Exercise Opportunities	CAFOs
Access to Healthcare	Adequate Exercise Opportunities
Smoking & Secondhand Smoke	Smoking & Secondhand Smoke
Teen Pregnancy	Child Abuse/Neglect

Information regarding these priority areas is included in this report, along with supporting data. The CHC and partner organizations have existing programs to help address some of the issue areas and continue to work with the community, partners, and service organizations to meet the health needs of the citizens of Jasper and Newton Counties.



Introduction

The Jasper and Newton Counties Community Health Collaborative is pleased to provide this Community Health Status Report. It is the culmination of significant research and reflection on the issues impacting the health and general well-being of residents in our area. For our purposes, Community Health is defined and measured as the overall wellness of the community. Wellness can be impacted by many factors including the economy, education, crime, environment, disease, availability of services and lifestyle factors such as nutrition and exercise.

The reporting process involved two components. The first component was a prioritization of areas of concern. The areas of concern were developed with cooperation of the Community Health Collaborative, community members, and with the use of data from the Missouri

Department of Health and Senior Services. Previous Community Health Status Reports were also used to develop the areas of concern, which were then ranked according to perceived importance in the community.

The second component of the reporting process included an analysis of the areas of concern, and an analysis of additional health status indicators. The health status indicators include information from general areas that can include socio-economic information, demographics, the environment, public safety, education, birth and childhood data, and disease rate information. This analysis is not all-inclusive, but analyzed to seek out general trends over time.

This report is divided into a number of sections, each highlighting areas of interest and importance in the community. Graphs and charts are provided to help illustrate data and trends.

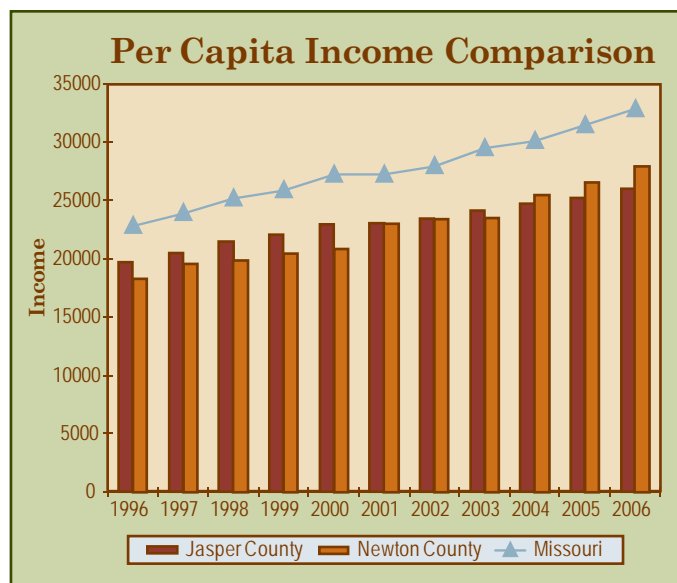
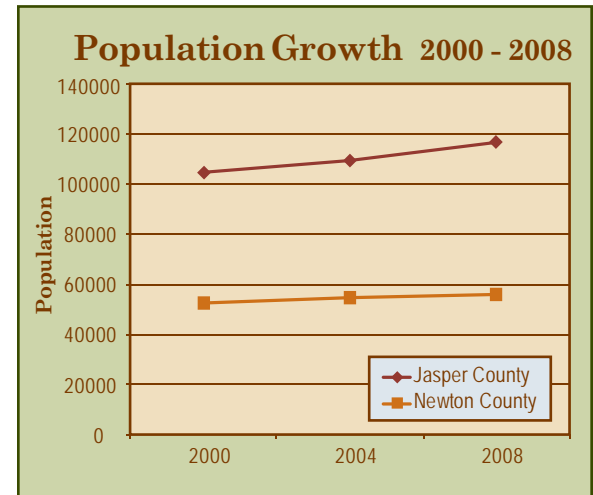
Demographics

POPULATION & DENSITY

The population of Jasper County has increased dramatically since the 1990 and 2000 census time periods. According to 2008 Census estimates, the current population of Jasper County is 116,813, an increase of 12,127 persons, or 11.6% from the 2000 census.

The population in Newton County increased from the 2000 census by 3,484 persons to 56,120 according to 2008 estimates, growing by 6.6%. Both Jasper and Newton counties have exceeded the growth estimates from the 2000 census.

With increasing populations, additional burdens are placed on the environment, schools, government, social service providers, transportation, and health care systems. Those in lower income brackets and at the poverty level face increased competition for scarce resources including competition for jobs, low-income housing, financial aid, food pantry supplies, and health and dental care services.

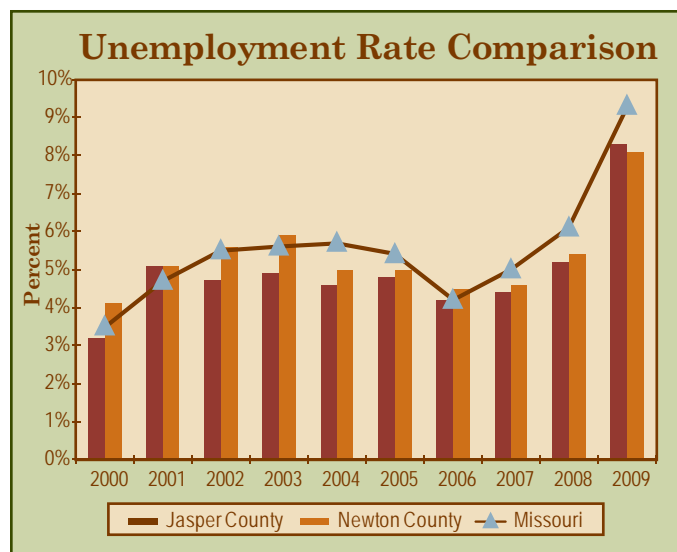
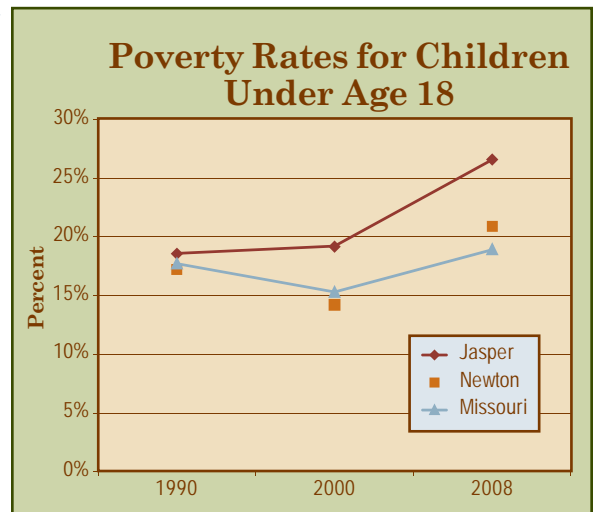


PER CAPITA INCOME

Jasper and Newton County per capita income rates are below the state rates. While generally following state trends, there has been an increasing gap between state rates and local rates over the past few years.

POVERTY

Poverty is based on the Federal Poverty Level. The percentage of poverty in Jasper County was estimated at 17.9% in 2008, with 26.6% of children age 0-17 living in poverty. Newton County has an estimated 14.6% of people in poverty, including 20.9% of children. The current economic climate has led to diminishing job opportunities, as evidenced by unemployment rates, which is a contributing factor to the increasing numbers of children and families living in poverty.



UNEMPLOYMENT

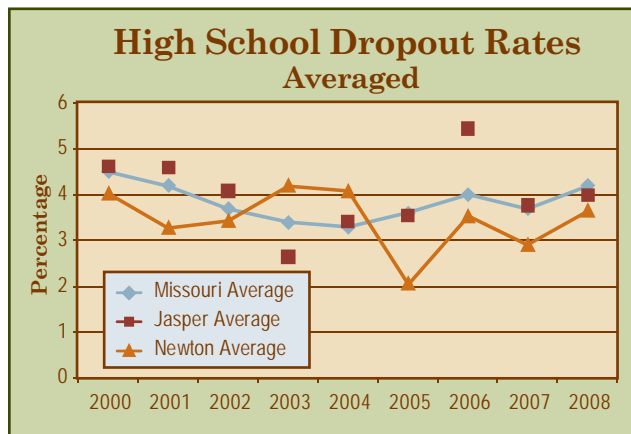
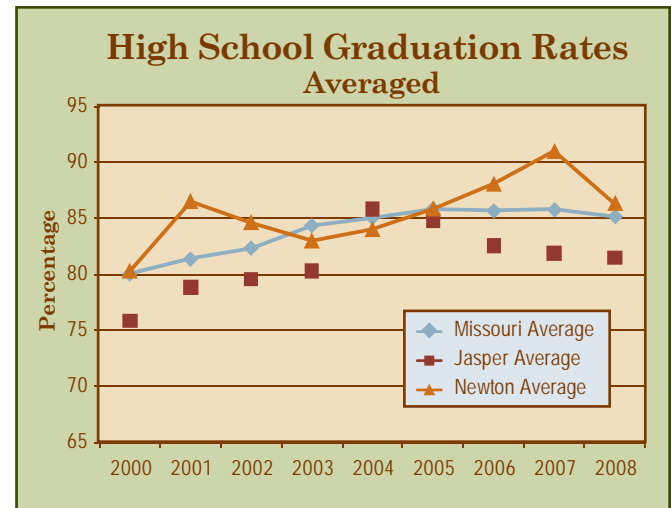
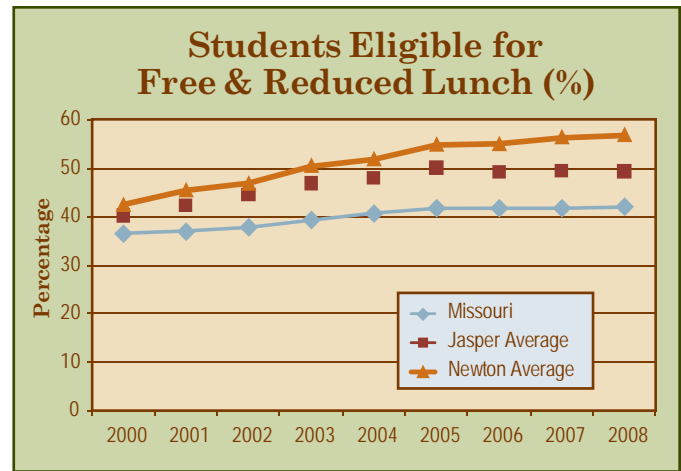
Unemployment in Jasper and Newton Counties has been lower than state trends since 2006. While lower than state rates, the graph illustrates that local rates follow state unemployment and economic trends.

FREE AND REDUCED SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

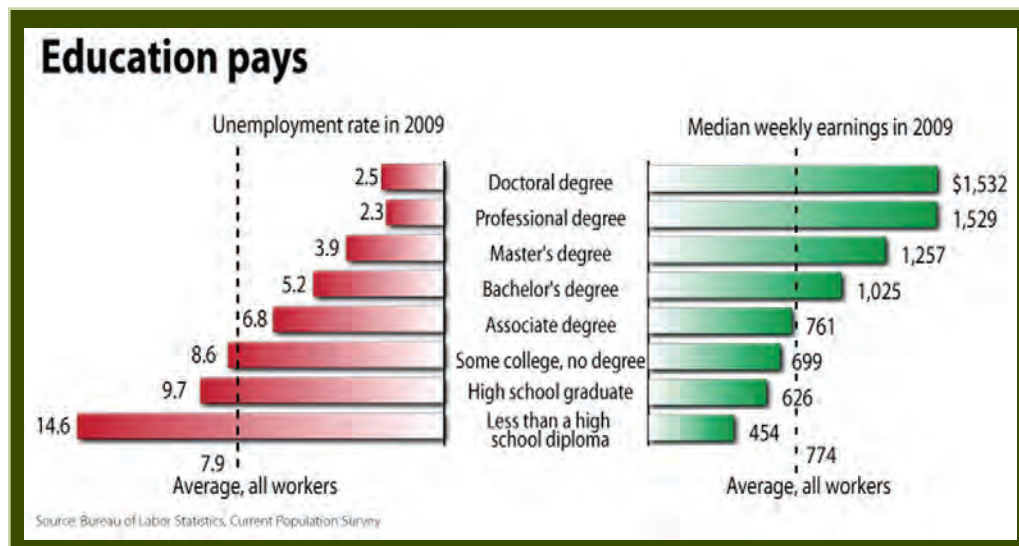
The rate for students eligible to participate in the Free and Reduced Lunch program in each of the school districts in the county has, on average, increased significantly in the past eight years. While the overall rate for the state has increased by slightly less than 6%, the rate for Jasper County has increased by over 9% and the rate for Newton County has increased by over 14%.

EDUCATION – GRADUATION AND DROPOUT RATES

Both Jasper and Newton Counties have multiple school districts. The dropout and graduation rates for the schools within each county were averaged to provide overall rates for the counties. The averaged dropout rates for both counties show large fluctuations, with distinct increases in 2006. The average graduation rates show an overall increase from the year 2000. Jasper County peaked at 85% in 2004 and has since declined to 81%, however this is still higher than the 2000 rate of 75%. Newton County graduated 80% of students in 2000 and increased that to 91% by 2007, however the rate dropped to 86% in 2008.



Education rates can directly impact a community's ability to attract and keep jobs with higher income potential. An educated workforce is needed to sustain jobs that are above minimum wage. Levels of education can also be directly related to unemployment rates. For example, those with less than a high school education are more likely to be unemployed than those with college and post-graduate degrees.



http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_chart_001.htm,



Healthy Behaviors

Heart disease and stroke are the first and third leading causes of death in the United States, accounting for nearly 35% of all deaths.

Centers for Disease Control (<http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/publications/factsheets/Prevention/dhdsp.htm>)

These are also leading causes of death in Jasper and Newton Counties.

HEART DISEASE

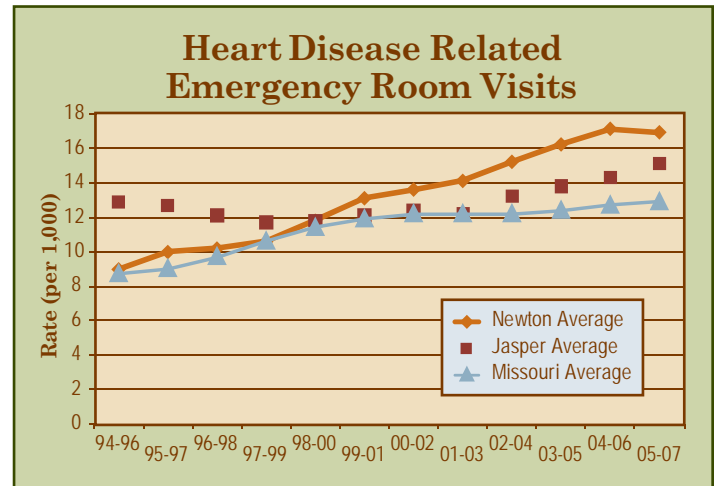
According to the American Heart Association, the risk factors for heart disease include use of tobacco, physical inactivity, high cholesterol, high blood pressure, and obesity. Many of these risk factors can be reduced or controlled by lifestyle changes. High levels of stress can also contribute to unhealthy behaviors, such as overeating or smoking.

(<http://www.americanheart.org/presenter.jhtml?identifier=4726>)

Jasper County ranks in the first quintile among all Missouri counties for heart disease related deaths. From 1998 – 2008, there were 3,964 deaths due to heart disease for a county rate of 299.5 as compared to the state rate of 253.7 (per 100,000). The mortality rate for heart disease has been decreasing overall for the state of Missouri and for Jasper County, however county residents remain at risk as the county rate has remained higher than state rates since 1991.

Newton County ranks in the third quintile among all Missouri counties for heart disease related deaths, with a recorded 1,720 deaths during the 1998 – 2008 time frame for a county rate of 259.2 as compared to the state rate of 253.7. The rate of emergency room visits related to heart disease has increased dramatically over the past few years in Newton County. For the 2003 – 2007 time period, there were 4,632 emergency room visits for a county rate of 16.6 (per 1,000) as compared to the state rate of 12.6, placing the county in the second quintile.

Heart disease related emergency room visits also increased for Jasper County residents and for all Missouri residents.



STROKE & CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE

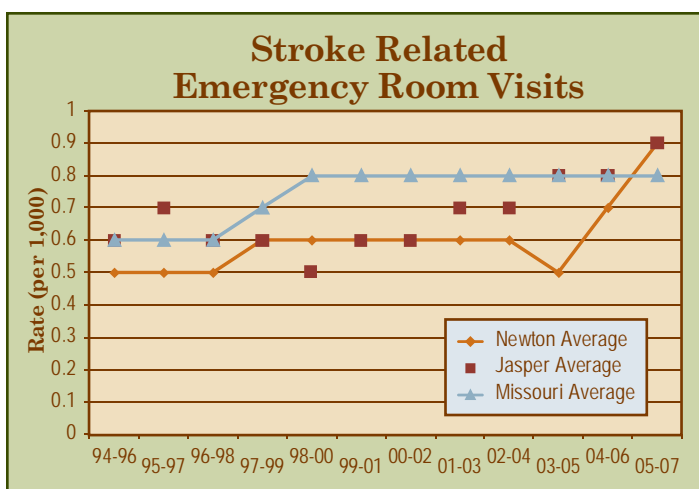
Stroke is a type of cardiovascular disease. It affects the arteries leading to and within the brain. A stroke occurs when a blood vessel that carries oxygen and nutrients to the brain is either blocked by a clot or bursts. When that happens, part of the brain cannot get the blood (and oxygen) it needs, so it starts to die. Stroke is the third leading cause of death and the leading cause of disability for all Americans. The financial burden is staggering - Americans will pay about \$68.9 billion in 2009 for stroke-related medical costs and disability.

(American Stroke Association, <http://www.strokeassociation.org>)

There were 1,961 stroke related hospitalizations from 2003 – 2007 in Jasper County, and 1,134 stroke related hospitalizations during the same time period in Newton County. Statistically, Jasper and Newton counties rank in the third and fourth quintiles respectively; however both counties have experienced significant increases in the numbers of stroke related emergency room visits over recent years.

According to recent estimates, about one in three U.S. adults has high blood pressure, but because there are no symptoms, nearly one-third of these people don't know they have it. Uncontrolled high blood pressure can lead to stroke, heart attack, heart failure or kidney failure. This is why high blood pressure is often called the "silent killer." The only way to tell if you have high blood pressure is to have your blood pressure checked.

(American Heart Association, <http://www.americanheart.org>)



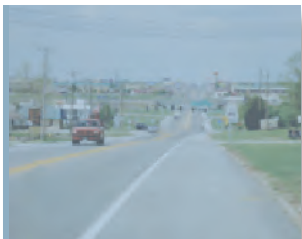
CANCER

Cancer is a group of diseases that may cause almost any sign or symptom. The signs and symptoms will depend on where the cancer is, how big it is, and how much it affects nearby organs or tissues. If a cancer has spread (metastasized), symptoms may appear in different parts of the body. Cancer begins when cells in a part of the body start to grow out of control. There are many kinds of cancer, but they all start because of out-of-control growth of abnormal cells. A cancer may cause symptoms like fever, extreme tiredness (fatigue), or weight loss. This may be because cancer cells use up much of the body's energy supply, or they may release substances that change the way the body makes energy from food. Or the cancer may cause the immune system to react in ways that produce these symptoms.

American Cancer Society (<http://www.cancer.org>)

Cancer claims the lives of more than half a million Americans every year and is the second leading cause of death in the United States, exceeded only by heart disease. The financial costs of cancer are overwhelming, costing an estimated \$206 billion according to the National Institutes for Health. Cancer is the second leading cause of death for residents of both Jasper and Newton counties, claiming a total of 3,848 lives between 1997 and 2007. When compared to the state's cancer-related death rate of 202.6 (per 100,000), the county rates of 201.5 (Jasper) and 202.0 (Newton) are not statistically significant and place the counties in the third quintile.

Early detection is key to successful cancer treatment. Jasper and Newton County residents are less likely to undergo preventative screening for early cancer detection. Nearly 34% of Jasper County women aged 40 and older have not had a mammogram or breast exam within the past year, and 50% of men and women aged 50 and older have never had a colonoscopy. In Newton County, over 25% of women aged 40 and older have not had a mammogram or breast exam within the past year, and 48% of men and women aged 50 and older have never had a colonoscopy.



Early Cancer Detection Screenings - 2007

% of Residents that have:	Jasper County	Newton County	Missouri
Never had mammogram	7.16%	7.10%	8.74%
Never had pap smear	3.51%	7.36%	3.41%
Never had blood stool test	47.35%	46.36%	58.49%
Never had sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy	49.97%	48.61%	36.59%

COPD

COPD, or Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease refers to a group of diseases that cause airflow blockage and breathing-related problems. It includes emphysema, chronic bronchitis, and in some cases asthma. In the United States, tobacco use is a key factor in the development and progression of COPD, but asthma, exposure to air pollutants in the home and workplace, genetic factors, and respiratory infections also play a role. In the United States, an estimated 10 million adults had a diagnosis of COPD in 2000, but data from a national health survey suggest that as many as 24 million Americans are affected.

(source: Centers for Disease Control)

Residents of Jasper and Newton Counties face high risks of death, hospitalization, and ER visits due to COPD. From 1997 – 2007, there were 812 deaths due to COPD in Jasper County, for a rate of 63.2 as compared to the state rate of 45.8 (per 100,000). The Newton County rate was 50.1. Both counties have rates of hospitalization and ER Visits that are also higher than state rates, as evidenced in the chart.

Early detection of COPD might alter its course and progress. A simple test can be used to measure pulmonary function and detect COPD in current and former smokers aged 45 and over and anyone with respiratory problems. Avoiding tobacco smoke, home and workplace air pollutants, and respiratory infections are key to preventing the initial development of COPD.

(source: Centers for Disease Control)

COPD - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

	Time Frame	Jasper County Rate	Newton County Rate	Missouri Rate
Deaths (per 100,000)	1997-2007	63.2	50.1	45.8
Hospitalizations (per 10,000)	2003-2007	31.1	29.7	22.3
ER Visits (per 1,000)	2003-2007	8.6	8.3	5.2

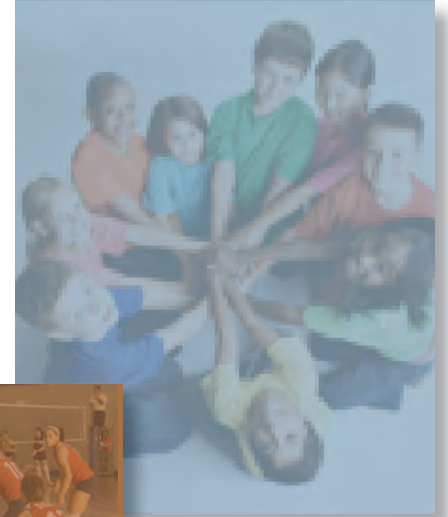
Healthy Behaviors

DIABETES

Diabetes is a costly disease that can have serious complications and premature death. It is a major cause of heart disease and stroke and a leading cause of leg and foot amputations unrelated to injury, kidney failure, and new blindness in adults. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported that 1.5 million new cases of diabetes were diagnosed in people age 20 years or older in 2005.

(<http://www.cdc.gov/Features/Livingwithdiabetes/>)

For the 1998-2008 time period, the death rate for diabetes for Jasper County was 22.3, and 19.3 for Newton County, as compared to the state rate of 24.19 (per 10,000). For the 2003-2007 time period, the hospitalization rate for diabetes was 18.3 for Jasper County and 19.3 for Newton County, as compared to the Missouri rate of 17.4 (per 10,000). Both the death rates and the hospitalization rates have increased slightly since the 1998-2003 time period.



Indicator	Jasper County Rate	Newton County Rate	Missouri Rate
Fair or poor general health status	21%	19.2%	16.8%
Activity Limitation	24.4%	25.2%	22%
No leisure-time physical activity	29.1%	27.1%	25.3%
Overweight (25.0 – 29.9 BMI)	32.5%	37.5%	35.7%
Obese (> = 30 BMI)	27.8%	28.7%	29.1%
Less than 5 fruits & vegetables daily	80.5%	80.8%	76.1%



Livesmart is an initiative of the Jasper and Newton Counties Community Health Collaborative.

The project goals are to improve chronic disease rates impacted

by unhealthy behaviors in the two county area including Joplin. The initiative seeks to improve diet of area residents by encouraging them to Eat Right by eating 5 servings of fruits and vegetables daily as well as Move More by exercising a minimum of 30 minutes, 5 times per week. The program involves a community-wide concept that incorporates school, work and church based events, advocates for more exercise opportunities especially walking/biking trails, and provides a web site www.Livesmartswmo.org that includes maps of area trails, information on proper diet as well as other useful information.



OBESITY & PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Obesity is one of the most serious health issues facing society today. In the past twenty years, the problem of obesity has grown so rapidly that it is considered a national epidemic. In Missouri, more than one in five adults are considered obese, and more than half of the adult population is considered overweight or obese, which can lead to obesity.

Being overweight or obese is a contributing factor in many chronic diseases including diabetes, heart disease, and high blood pressure. A healthy weight, active lifestyle, and balanced diet can directly impact and lower many risk factors related to chronic diseases.

Based on the 2007 Health and Preventative Practices Survey, 32.5% of Jasper County residents and 37.5% of Newton County residents are reported as overweight, with 27.8% and 28.7% (respectively) reported as obese. Residents of both counties also report less leisure-time physical activity and overall fair or poor general health status.

Access to

HEALTH CARE SERVICES

The number of people without health insurance has increased steadily since the beginning of the century, now totaling about 47 million Americans. Most Americans obtain health insurance coverage through their employers. With the cost of health insurance outpacing inflation and wage increases, more employers are opting out of the market. Family incomes have not kept pace with health care inflation making non-group coverage unaffordable for most low-income families. Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program help to fill in the coverage gap for millions, especially children.

(source: National Conference of State Legislatures, <http://www.ncsl.org/default.aspx?tabid=14530>)

According to The Commonwealth Fund, in 2007, nearly two-thirds of U.S. adults, or an estimated 116 million people, struggled to pay medical bills, went without needed care because of cost, were uninsured for a time, or were underinsured (i.e., were insured but not adequately protected from high medical expenses).

(source: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Content/Publications/Fund-Reports/2008/Aug/Losing-Ground--How-the-Loss-of-Adequate-Health-Insurance-Is-Burdening-Working-Families--8212-Finding.aspx>)

Missouri residents are not exempt from the struggle. The 2007 DHSS Health and Preventive Practice survey results indicate that 16.13% of Jasper County residents reported having no health care coverage along with 17.01% of Newton County residents. Along with this, 8.83% of Jasper residents and 6.95% of Newton residents indicated they did not get medical care when needed for reasons such as cost, lack of insurance, and lack of transportation.

Local Public Health Departments help to fill the health care gaps for many county residents by providing childhood immunizations free of charge to qualifying residents. Children with private insurance may seek care from their primary providers. The Jasper County Health Department also offers medical clinics that are available to clients with very limited income who are seeking assistance with prescriptions and basic medical care. Those receiving Medicare, Medicaid (Missouri Health Net), or private health insurance are not eligible for the clinic. The Joplin Health Department has a prescription assistance program to assist residents that attend the Joplin Community Clinic. Along with the local health departments, a significant number of uninsured and underinsured patients seek care at the Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) and the free clinic in Joplin as evidenced by the information below. A significant level of uncompensated care is provided by local hospitals and other medical providers for under or uninsured residents.

ACCESS FAMILY CARE (FQHC)

STATISTICS:

- 3,415 uninsured patients during last year
- 1,200 – 1,500 patient waiting list in dental clinic
- Top 3 diagnosis: diabetes, hypertension, anxiety/depression

COMMUNITY CLINIC OF JOPLIN (SERVES UNDER/UNINSURED)

STATISTICS:

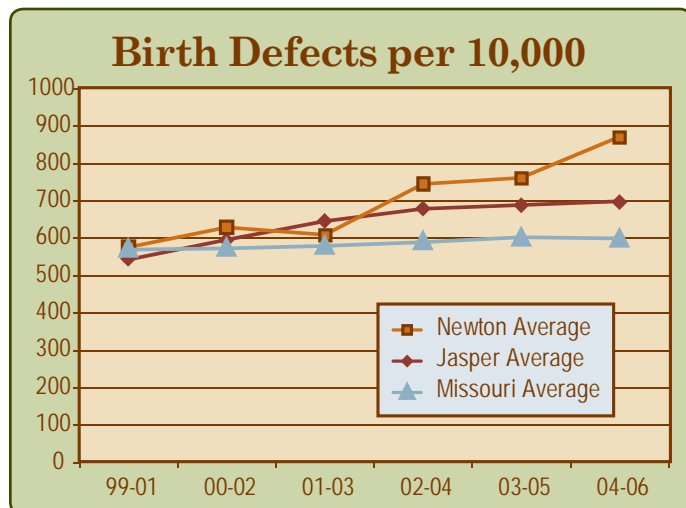
- 2,827 General Adult Medical visits
- 611 dental patient visits
- Top 5 diagnosis: diabetes, depression, hypertension, tooth ache, COPD



Infant & Child

HEALTH

Jasper and Newton County rates for Infants participating in WIC are consistently and significantly higher than state rates. Women, Infants and Children (WIC) is a special program which provides services such as health screenings, risk assessments, nutrition education and counseling, breastfeeding promotion and referrals to health care for pregnant women, new mothers, infants and children up to their 5th birthday based on nutritional risk and income eligibility. High WIC participation rates in Jasper and Newton Counties indicate a prevalence of low-income families in need of assistance. This is also indicated by the county rates for infants on Medicaid, which are also higher than state rates.



According to the March of Dimes, about 150,000 babies are born with birth defects each year in the United States. Birth defects are defined as abnormalities of structure, function, or body metabolism that are present at birth. These abnormalities lead to mental or physical disabilities or are fatal. There are more than 4,000 different known birth defects, ranging from minor to serious, and although many can be treated or cured, they're the leading cause of death in the first year of life.

(source: http://kidshealth.org/parent/system/ill/birth_defects.html)



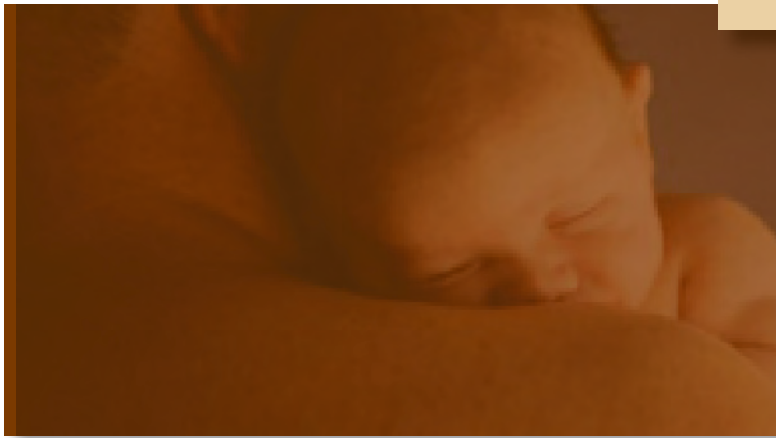
While neither Jasper nor Newton County has a high rate of infant mortality, both counties have high rates of birth defects. The Jasper County rate is 673.5 and the Newton County rate is 722.3, as compared to the state rate of 591.1 (Per 10,000) during the 2001-2005 time period. While the state rate has remained fairly stable during the 1999-2006 time period, the rates of birth defects have increased dramatically for both Jasper and Newton Counties.

Information on birth defects in Missouri is maintained in a passive registry. The information comes from a merging of several different data sources including birth certificates, death certificates, newborn patient abstracts, pediatric inpatient and outpatient abstracts, and other state systems for children with special health care needs. A passive registry means that case finding is limited to reports provided to the MO DHSS and there is no verification of reported defects. It is probable that some cases are not reported, and that other cases are diagnosed after the first year of the infant's life although diagnostic tests available during the first year of life has increased in the community and may increase the ability to detect defects that would not have been found until years later.. It can also be assumed that the registry contains false-positive entries, which would include tentative diagnosis that were not later removed. Birth defects also result in intrauterine death, and those instances are not tracked on the Birth Defects registry. As a result, the Birth Defects registry has several limitations regarding data collection, making it difficult to truly know the extent of the problem in Missouri.

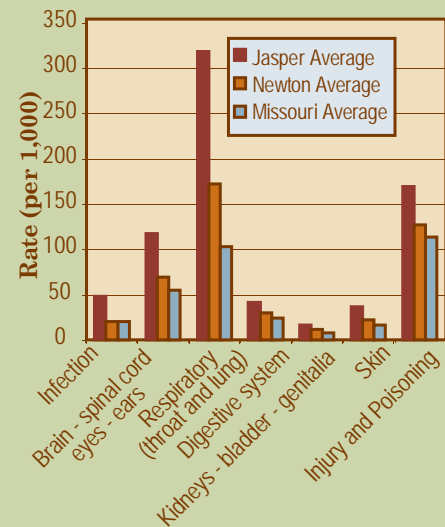


Infant & Child

HEALTH



2008 Rates of Emergency Room Visits Children Under Age 15



Along with birth defects, residents in Jasper and Newton Counties face concerns over lead exposure. The area was a leading source of lead production from the mid 1800s until the mid 1900s. Fine particles of processed or recycled lead/lead dust become a hazard when they are ingested or inhaled. Lead exposure of this sort can cause learning and behavioral problems, lower IQ levels, and interfere with growth and hearing. Children less than 72 months of age are at greatest risk and are the primary focus for blood lead testing. In 2007, there were a total of 3,575 children tested in Jasper and Newton Counties, with 35 children in Jasper County being followed for elevated blood lead levels and 9 children in Newton County being followed. The county rates were 1.4% for Jasper and 0.8% for Newton, as compared to the state rate of 1.5%.

Both counties also have high rates of injury related Emergency Room visits for children under age 15. Rates for visits related to other conditions are also higher. Children in Jasper and Newton counties are also more likely to be hospitalized for infections, mental disorders, respiratory and digestive conditions.

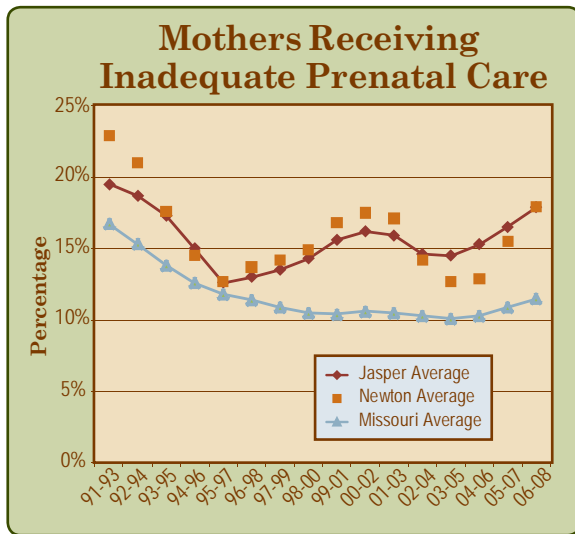
According to Kids Count Data, childhood death rates are higher in Jasper and Newton Counties than in Missouri for the 2005 and 2006 time periods. Newton County rates have been consistently higher than state rates since 2002. The majority of the deaths for those under age 15 were related to birth defects, SIDS, and other conditions related to early infancy.

Child (ages 1-14) Death Rates (per 100,000)

Year	Jasper County	Newton County	Missouri
2002	20.6	39.8	24.8
2003	21.5	43.9	23.7
2004	18.4	34.3	23.2
2005	23.5	30.4	22.8
2006	25.9	26.1	20.3

Maternal HEALTH

Safe motherhood begins before conception with proper nutrition and a healthy lifestyle and continues with appropriate prenatal care, the prevention of complications when possible, and the early and effective treatment of complications. The ideal result is a pregnancy at term without unnecessary interventions, the delivery of a healthy infant, and a healthy postpartum period in a positive environment that supports the physical and emotional needs of the woman, infant, and family. (source: <http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/>)

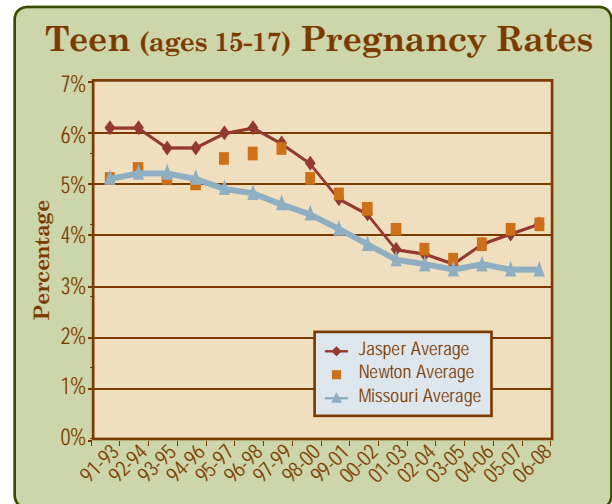


Inadequate prenatal care is an area of concern for expectant mothers in both Jasper and Newton Counties. The number of mothers receiving inadequate prenatal care in 2008 in Jasper County was 349, for a county rate of 19.5%. The number of mothers receiving inadequate prenatal care in Newton County during the same time period was 143, for a county rate of 20.1%. In comparison, the state rate for the stated time period was 11.9%. The county rates for mothers receiving late care, during the 2nd or 3rd trimesters, were also higher than state rates. The Jasper County rate was 18.8%, the Newton County rate was 19.6%, and the state rate was 13.4%.

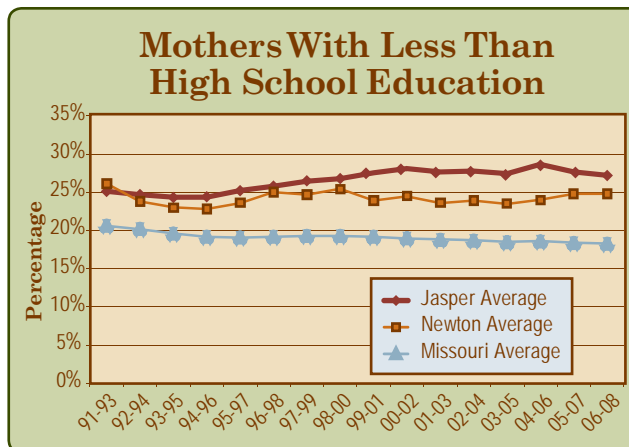


TEEN PREGNANCY

Teen pregnancy is of concern to many counties in Missouri, including Jasper and Newton Counties. Teen birth rates are of concern because teens generally have poor eating habits, neglect to take vitamins and may smoke, drink alcohol, or take drugs during pregnancy. Future opportunities are also diminished for teen mothers because they are more likely to drop out of high school and then face employment limitations due to a lack of skills and education. Employment limitations can potentially force the teen mother to become financially dependent on family or public assistance.



Jasper County teen pregnancy rates are higher than statewide rates, and have been increasing slightly since 2003. During the 2004 – 2008 time period in Jasper County, there were 361 births to mothers aged 15 to 17, for a county rate of 4.0% as compared to the state rate of 3.3%. There were also 909 births to mothers age 18 to 19, for a county rate of 10.0%, as compared to the state rate of 7.9%. Newton County teen pregnancy rates are also higher than statewide rates, with county rate of 4.0% and a total of 152 births to mothers aged 15 to 17, and 385 births to mothers aged 18 to 19 for a county rate of 10.0%.



Both counties have high rates of mothers with less than a high school education. Jasper County has a rate of 27.6% and Newton County has a rate of 24.4%, as compared to the state rate of 18.4%. State trends show a decrease in mothers with less than a high school education, however rates in Jasper and Newton Counties have been increasing.

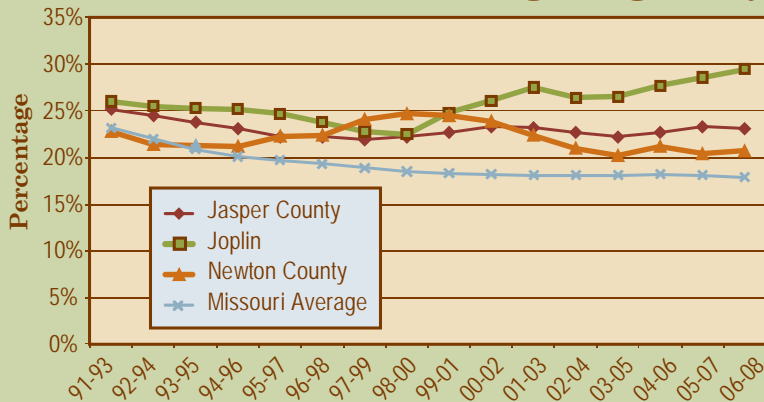
Smoking & Tobacco

TOBACCO

Tobacco use kills nearly half a million Americans each year, with one in every six U.S. deaths the result of smoking. Smoking harms nearly every organ of the body, causing many diseases and compromising smokers' health in general. Nicotine, a component of tobacco, is the primary reason that tobacco is addictive, although cigarette smoke contains many other dangerous chemicals, including tar, carbon monoxide, acetaldehyde, nitrosamines, and more.*

*National Institute on Drug Abuse (<http://www.drugabuse.gov/ResearchReports/Nicotine/Nicotine.html>)

Mother Smoked During Pregnancy



Overall, smoking attributable deaths are decreasing in Missouri and in Newton County as well. An estimated 1,049 people in Newton County died from smoking related problems from 1998-2008, for a county rate of 161.3 (per 100,000) as compared to the state rate of 154.58. However, the rate of deaths in Jasper County was 182.4. While the Jasper County rate is lower than previous years, it still remains significantly higher than the state rate during the stated time period.

Smoking during pregnancy can harm both an expectant mother and her unborn baby. It increases the risk of preterm delivery and nearly doubles the risk of having a low-birthweight baby. (source: http://www.marchofdimes.com/professionals/14332_1171.asp) The Jasper County rate of mothers who smoked while pregnant was 21.6% in 2008, as compared to the state rate of 17.6%. The Newton County rate was also 21.6%. Rates for Jasper County have remained higher than state rates since 1991. The City of Joplin has an even greater rate of mothers that smoke during pregnancy, with data indicating a rate that is increasing as opposed to the declining state rate. The 1999 rate for Joplin was 22.5%, which has since increased to 29.5% in 2008.



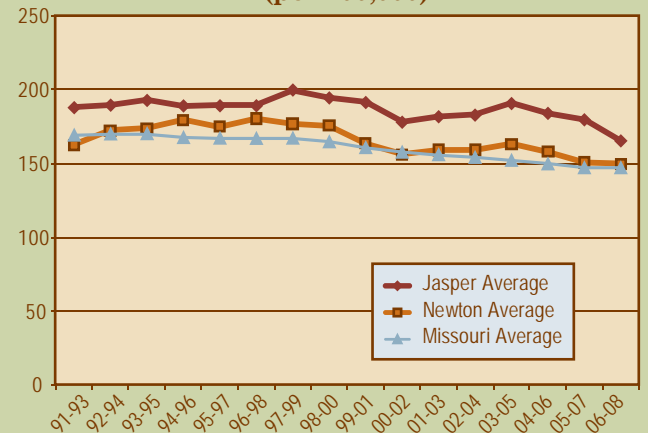
HEALTH

Breathe Easy of Southwest Missouri is an initiative of the Jasper and Newton Counties Community Health Collaborative. The goals of BESWMO are to educate the residents of the area about



the dangers of smoking, secondhand smoke and smokeless tobacco use; to encourage tobacco use cessation; and to encourage area business owners to implement voluntary smoke-free policies that protect both workers and customers from the harmful effects of tobacco and secondhand smoke. The program works with many area partners to provide assistance with drafting policies, obtaining help in quitting smoking and promoting smoke-free healthy lifestyles. Through a strong collaboration with the Clean Air Project, upcoming efforts will be focused on assisting SW Missouri municipalities to adopt strong clean indoor air ordinances. Further information about current activities, community partnerships, and smoke-free dining options can be found on the program's website at www.breatheeasyswmo.org.

Smoking - Attributable Death Rates (per 100,000)

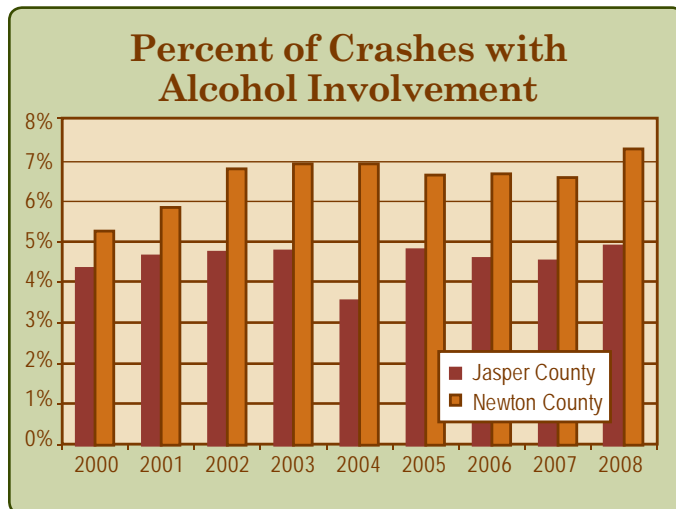
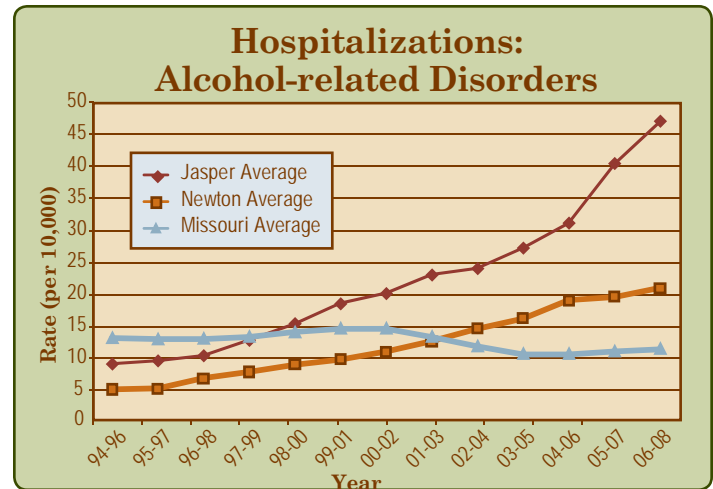


Alcohol &

DRUGS

ALCOHOL

There were 127 deaths in Jasper County during the 1998 – 2008 time period that were Alcohol/Drug Induced according to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services Leading Cause of death profile for a county rate of 10.9 (per 100,000) as compared to the state rate of 15.54. In Newton County, there were 59 alcohol/drug induced deaths for a county rate of 10.0. While the alcohol/drug induced death rate is not significant for either county, area hospitals are facing increasing numbers of hospitalizations that are considered alcohol related disorders. In Jasper County, there were 509 hospitalizations during 2008 for a county rate of 47.8 (per 10,000) as compared to the state rate of 9.34. The rate for Newton county for the same time period was 17.7. Both counties are showing a disturbing trend with significant increases in alcohol related hospitalizations over the past five years. Jasper County has increased from a rate of 6.5 in 1994-96 to 44.4 in 2006-08. For the same time periods, the rate for Newton County increased from 2.5 to 18.3. Rates for Missouri stayed nearly stable, with a slight decrease from 10.5 to 8.8 during the given time period.



Arrests for Driving Under the Influence (DUI) fluctuate from year to year, but average out to 1,291 per year during 2001 to 2008 in Jasper County and 330 per year for Newton County. Alcohol is reported to be a factor in an average of 4.5% of all Jasper County traffic accidents each year and 6.5% of Newton County accidents. While Jasper County rates have remained fairly consistent during the 2001 to 2008 time frame, Newton County rates have increased nearly 3% over the time period.

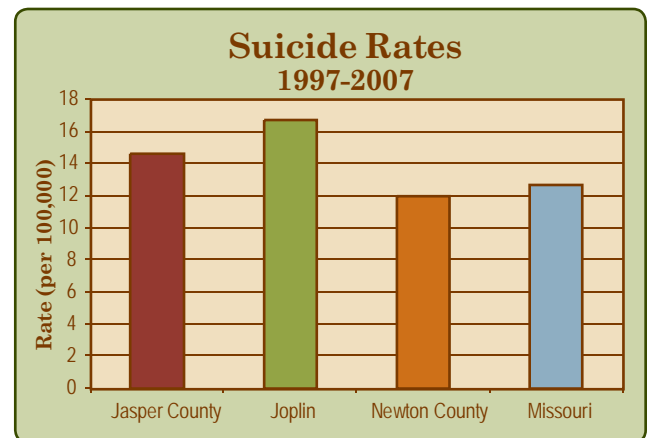
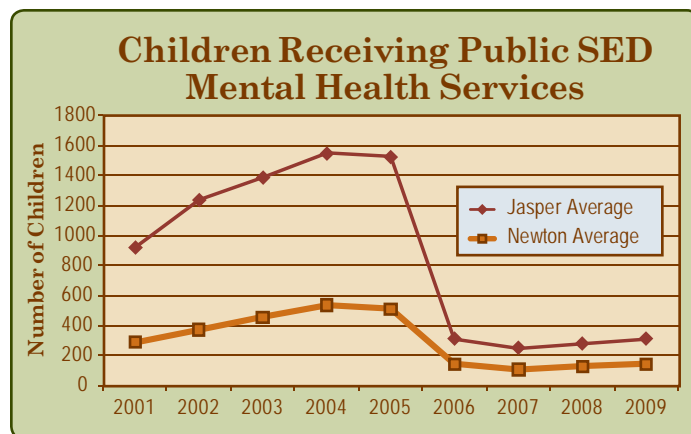
SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The Missouri State Highway Patrol statistics indicate a decreasing number of arrests due to narcotics during the 2001 – 2008 time period in Jasper County. Drug related arrests in Newton County increased slightly during the stated time period, from 212 arrests in 2001 to 287 arrests in 2008. The Missouri State Highway Patrol also reports Methamphetamine Lab incidents for both counties show overall decreases in the number of incidents investigated.

Mental HEALTH

The mental health status of a county can be difficult to track, however there are some factors that can provide an indication of problems. Those factors include rates of suicide, self-inflicted injuries, alcohol and substance abuse, and domestic and family violence rates.

For Jasper County, rates of hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries were higher than state rates for the 1997 – 2007 time period. The rate for suicides for the 1997 – 2007 time period was 14.6 for Jasper County as compared to 12.7 for the state. While this is not a statistically significant difference, trending data shows a recent increase in suicide rates for Jasper



County over the past few years. Joplin residents are also at greater risk for hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries. The Joplin rate for the 1997-2007 time period was 11.9. The suicide rate is also high for the City of Joplin at 16.7. The Newton County rate for hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injuries for the 1997-2007 time period was 6.2, and the rate for suicides was 12.0.

KidsCount data shows a historical increase in the number of children receiving public SED (serious emotional disturbance) mental health services. In Jasper County in 2001, there were 921 children receiving services. The number jumped to 1,525 by 2005, for an increase of 65.6%. In Newton County, the percentage of increase was even greater, at 75.6% with a total of 511 children receiving services in 2005. However, the numbers plummeted in 2006 for both counties due to drastic cuts in the state budget that removed about 90,000 Missourians from the Medicaid system.

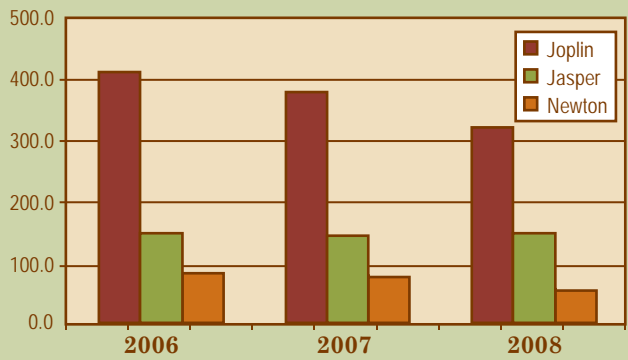
Single-parent families are very common in today's world. A single parent is a parent with one or more children, who is not living with any of the children's other parents. The percentage of children who live with two parents has been declining among all racial and ethnic groups throughout the years. There are many statistics out there regarding this fast growing family phenomenon. In the United States, 22 million children go home to one parent, and 83 percent of those parents are moms. (source: http://www.associatedcontent.com/article/297615/single_parent_households_how_does_it_pg2.html?cat=25) There has been a significant increase in single parent families in Missouri since 1990, and the increase is reflected in Jasper and Newton Counties as well with increases of up to 14% as evidenced in the chart.

Percentage of Children in Single Parent Families			
Year	Jasper County	Newton County	Missouri
1990	19.3%	14.4%	19.5%
2000	24.5%	19.5%	24.3%
2007	32.9%	28.8%	31.2%

Communicable

DISEASE

**Rates of Animal Bites in Joplin City, Jasper and Newton Counties
2006–2008 (Rate @ 100,000 Population)**

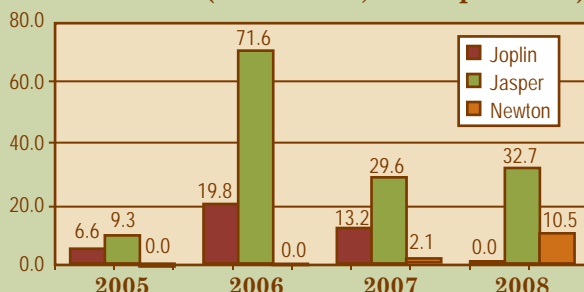


Local health agencies have the responsibility of protecting the public by controlling the spread of communicable diseases in the community. This goal is achieved through conducting tracking (surveillance) and investigations on all the reportable communicable diseases and conditions in the community. There are over 100 reportable disease and conditions in Missouri.

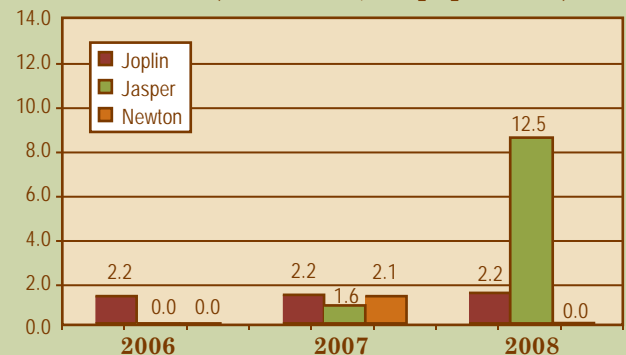
Local public health agencies conduct disease investigations as they are reported in the community. This involves collecting information from several sources about the disease or condition and using that information to establish the extent of the disease or condition and implementing the appropriate prevention. Disease investigations can range from a single case to community-wide outbreaks.

In Jasper and Newton Counties, and in the City of Joplin, there are several elevated levels and disease outbreaks that have been detected to include: E. coli Shiga toxin (Jasper County, 2008); Varicella (chicken pox) (Jasper County, 2006); Pertussis (Jasper and Newton Counties, 2006); and Neuro-invasive West Nile Virus (Joplin, 2007). Other conditions that were considered to be elevated between 2006 and 2008 were Chlamydia, animal bites, and chronic Hepatitis C.

**Rates of Varicella (Chicken Pox) in Joplin City, Jasper and Newton Counties
2005–2008 (Rate @ 100,000 Population)**

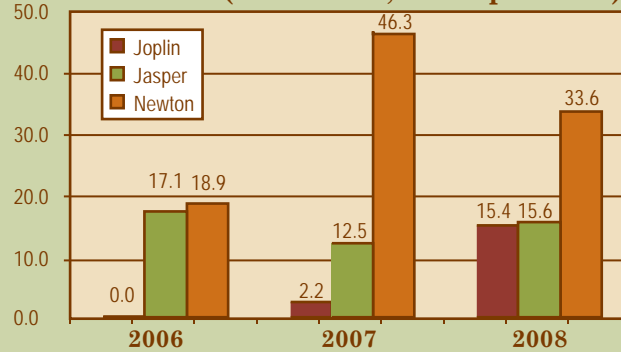


**Rates of Shiga Toxin E. coli (STEC) in Joplin City, Jasper and Newton Counties,
2006-2008 (Rate @ 100,000 population)**



Recently, health care systems provided an organized response to the H1N1 flu outbreak by sponsoring vaccination clinics, providing public information, and tracking reported cases.

**Rate of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever in Joplin City, Jasper and Newton Counties
2006–2008 (Rate @ 100,000 Population)**

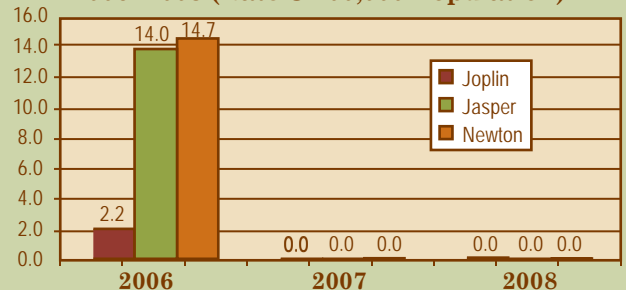


Health departments in the Counties of Jasper and Newton and the City of Joplin are addressing the potential risk to our food by offering Food Safety Programs. There is an ever-changing inventory of facilities that are inspected regularly. Inspection frequency is determined by a priority assessment formula applied to each food service facility.

Facilities are inspected one to three times per year, depending on the level of priority. The 1999 Food and Drug Administration Model Food Code is used as the basis for the ordinances in Joplin and

Jasper, and the program in Newton. Food Safety Training is also an important element of the programs, as employees and management are trained to “keep it safe” with safe food processing, good hygiene, and clean facilities.

**Rates of Pertussis (Whooping Cough) in Joplin City, Jasper and Newton Counties
2006–2008 (Rate @ 100,000 Population)**



Personal &

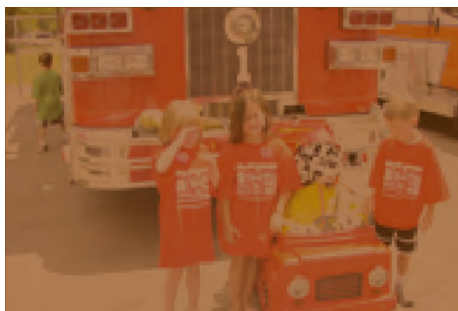
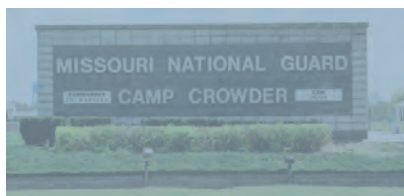
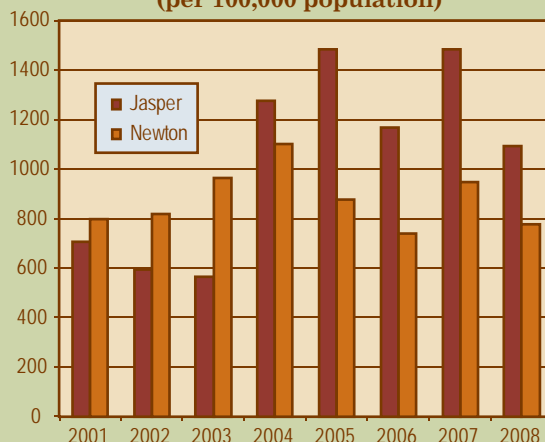
FAMILY SAFETY

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

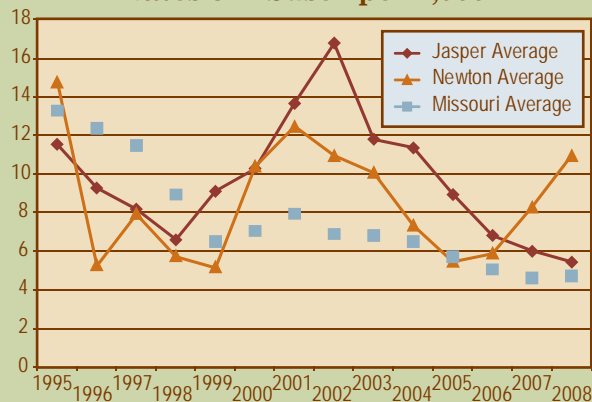
Domestic violence is a pattern of assaultive and coercive behaviors that abusers use to control their intimate partners. In addition to the very real threat of harm or death to themselves or their children, victims must contend with the accompanying financial and emotional hardships. They often must cope with cultural and religious values that emphasize keeping families intact, regardless of abuse. Social service and justice systems don't always provide adequate safety and support, leaving victims with further feelings of insecurity and instability.

The Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP) records the number of incidents related to domestic violence reports. As evidenced in the graph, the MSHP rates of reported domestic violence have increased in Jasper County since 2003 and have decreased in Newton County since 2004. The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services Assault Injury Profile indicates there were a total of 48 Emergency Room visits in Newton County and 117 Emergency Room visits in Jasper County that were classified as Spouse-Partner Abuse during the 1997 – 2007 time frame.

MSHP Domestic Violence Rates
(per 100,000 population)



Child Abuse and Neglect
Rates of Abuse - per 1,000



CHILD ABUSE

Every day, across the country, the very people children rely on for protection and comfort subject them to abuse or neglect. Children in our own community face these same risks. In Missouri, there are over 60,000 children involved in the child protection system each year. Approximately 10,000 of those children are confirmed as abused or neglected.

(<http://www.childabuseprevention.org/index.php>)

Rates of child abuse and neglect have declined overall in Missouri and in Jasper County, however Newton County rates have been increasing since 2005, as evidenced in the graph. The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services Assault Injury Profile indicates that child abuse related deaths and hospitalization rates for both Jasper and Newton Counties are slightly higher than state rates for the 1997-2007 time period.

Environment

SOLID WASTE

Currently there are no solid waste landfills operating in Jasper or Newton Counties. Solid waste generated in the two-county area is disposed of in landfills in Barton County or Kansas. All residents of Jasper and Newton Counties have access to solid waste disposal services.

Several communities in the two-county area operate recycling programs including Carthage, Cartersville, Joplin and Webb City in Jasper County; and Granby, Seneca and Neosho in Newton County. Many other individual businesses and office environments participate in individualized recycling programs.

The Region M Solid Waste Management District helps to coordinate waste disposal and recycling efforts in the area. The group facilitates the application for, and dispersal of, various grants that help local governments, businesses and other entities operate solid waste disposal, recycling and litter control programs.

Illegal dumping or littering continues to be an issue. Several communities operate nuisance control programs, including litter control efforts. In response to growing litter problems on rural roadways, Newton and Jasper Counties operate a litter control program. The City of Joplin Code Enforcement also operates a litter control program utilizing community service workers.



As of January 2006, the Joplin Recycling Center Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Satellite Facility accepts (limited) HHW during regular operational hours. It is free to residents of McDonald, Newton, Jasper, Barton and Vernon Counties. For HHW that is not accepted, such as paint and motor oil, instructions and free supplies are given to residents so they can properly dispose of various items.

Waste disposal issues that are receiving more attention in recent years are those associated with the proper disposal of old electronic waste (e.g. televisions, computer monitors, etc.) and the disposal of unused prescription, over-the-counter, and illegal (seized in police actions) drugs. It is anticipated that in the near future electronic waste will be banned from disposal in local landfills thus providing a new challenge for disposal. While still legal for residents to dispose of

unused prescription or over-the-counter drugs in landfills or by flushing into sewer systems, these disposal methods are becoming less accepted nationwide as more information becomes available about levels of these drugs ending up in streams, rivers and groundwater sources.



Environment

AIR QUALITY

While air quality in the two-county area is generally still considered to be good, several issues related to air quality continue to evolve and warrant increased attention.

Ozone:

The quality of outdoor air is monitored in Missouri by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards that set limits for seven air pollutants that have documented effects on public health. Ozone is one of these seven pollutants. Among other health effects, breathing ozone can worsen bronchitis, emphysema and asthma and reduce lung function.

In March of 2008 the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized a new ground level ozone standard of 75 parts per billion (ppb). Based on air quality monitoring conducted in several locations in Southwest Missouri some counties in the region were found to be in violation or “non-attainment” for this new standard. The Missouri Department of Natural Resources was required by EPA to review the data to determine which counties might be considered “non-attainment.” This review was completed by MDNR in September of 2008 and recommendations were sent to EPA for their approval. In their report, MDNR recommended that the Joplin Metropolitan Area (Jasper and Newton Counties) should be considered in compliance or in attainment with the ozone standard

at this time but also indicated that there is evidence that ozone levels could be a problem in the future. In response to this, 2 new ozone monitors have been placed in Jasper County by MDNR to more closely monitor ozone levels and provide better data for future decisions. More recently, in early 2010 EPA has proposed strengthening even further the ozone standards for the nation. What this may mean for local ozone standard attainment remains to be seen.

Based on these activities, and the concern raised by them the Ozark Clean Air Alliance (OCAA) formed in 2007 in the Springfield area. The group represents approximately 40 organizations from Southwest Missouri including businesses, government, and individuals. The OCAA developed a Clean Air Action Plan (CAAP) in 2008 with the goals of voluntarily and proactively improving air quality in Southwest Missouri. Representation from the Joplin area has been solicited from this group and several entities have become active in this organization.

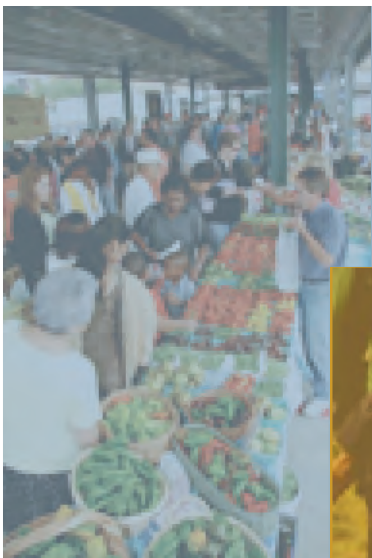
Odor:

Odor issues in the two-county area continue to occur and receive attention from the public with some frequency. Complaints are largely linked to concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) and specific local manufacturing industries. Southwest Missouri, including Jasper and Newton counties, has one of the highest concentrations of CAFO's in the entire state, mainly poultry operations.

Other Issues:

Additional information on reportable chemical releases to the environment is gathered by the Environmental Protection Agency and MDNR and is compiled in the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI).

This report indicates the total amount of atmospheric releases in the area, but is not necessarily an indication of adverse effects on human health or the environment. The TRI data is available through the EPA at <http://www.epa.gov/tri/> or DNR at <http://www.dnr.mo.gov/env/tri/index.htm>. Additional information can be found on the EPA's Envirofacts website: <http://www.epa.gov/enviro/index.html>. According to Envirofacts, Jasper County currently has 25 registered facilities that produce and release air pollutants and Newton County has 21 registered facilities.



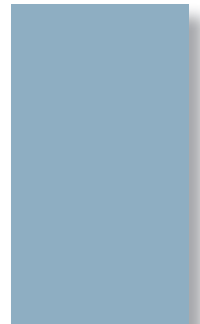
Environment

WATER QUALITY

Increasing populations in Jasper and Newton counties continue to increase the demand for drinking water and other domestic and industrial water needs. Historical environmental problems and the increasing population continue to contribute to environmental concerns over contaminated ground water and surface water.

Drinking Water

A study conducted by Missouri American Water Company revealed that drinking water supplies could be depleted in some areas of the two county region as soon as 2015. Current studies conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey indicate that areas of the Ozark Aquifer continue to decline and deep wells are not likely to be a long term solution for drinking water supplies. The Tri-State Water Resource Coalition was formed and began feasibility studies to locate potential future sources of drinking water. Current potential options being considered include water allocations from area lakes such as Grand Lake O' The Cherokees, Stockton, Table Rock, Beaver and others, construction of small water supply reservoirs in the region, and implementation of water conservation practices.



Ground Water Contamination

Jasper and Newton Counties are part of the Tri-State Mining District, historically known for lead mining. Although lead mining in the area ceased many years ago, the environmental impacts of lead, cadmium, and zinc (heavy metals) persist today. Much progress has been made by local health departments, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in reducing hazards to the public and in environmental clean-up. Most residential properties in both counties have been remediated to reduce heavy metals in soil to a safe level based on current EPA standards. The EPA is in the process of cleaning up the old mining areas in Jasper County and plans to initiate clean-up activities in Newton County in 2010. Many rural water wells are contaminated from the mining activity. As a result, EPA and Missouri American Water Company have provided public water supplies to most of these areas. The remaining areas are slated to have new deep water wells provided by the EPA and should be completed in the near future.

Newton County also has two EPA superfund sites from Trichloroethylene (TCE) contaminated groundwater. The Newton County Wells site near Joplin has been remediated and all affected residents are now on public water supplies. The Pools Prairie Site near Neosho is still undergoing remediation, but all affected residents are on public water supplies.



Environment

Impaired Waters List

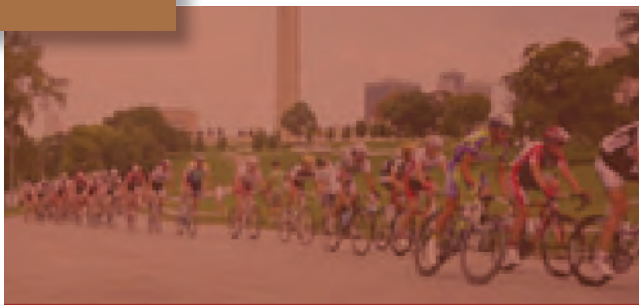
(From MDNR Proposed 2010 Missouri 303(d) List)

Waterbody Name	Pollutant(s)	Source	U/D County
Blackberry Cr.	Chloride, Sulfate Chloride	Asbury PP	Jasper
Center Cr.	Cadmium, Lead, Zinc, Bacteria	Mill Tailings (Aban.), Rural NPS	Jasper
Center Cr.	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Jasper/Newton
Clear Cr.	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Newton
Clear Cr.	Nutrients, Low D.O.	Monett WWTP	Newton
Dry Branch	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Jasper
Hickory Cr.	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Newton
Indian Cr.	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Newton
Little Lost Cr.	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Newton
Lone Elm Hollow	Metals	Mill Tailings (Aban.)	Jasper
Lost Cr.	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Newton
Middle Indian Cr	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Newton
North Fk. Spring R.	Low D.O., Bacteria	Lamar WWTP, Rural NPS	Jasper
North Indian Cr.	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Newton
Shoal Cr.	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Newton
South Indian Cr.	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Newton
Spring River	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Jasper
Turkey Cr.	Cadmium, Lead, Zinc, Bacteria	Mill Tailings (Aban.), Rural NPS	Jasper
Willow Br.	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Newton

Watersheds and Surface Water Contamination

Many of the creeks and streams in Jasper and Newton County are currently listed (2008 list) or proposed for the 2010 EPA 303(d) list for impaired waters.

A complete listing may be found on the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) web site at <http://www.dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/waterquality/303d.htm>. The reasons for impairment are many, including but not limited to nutrients, sedimentation, bacteriological contamination (*E coli*), low dissolved oxygen, and heavy metals. The sources of contamination include old mining waste, agriculture, livestock, septic systems, wildlife, wastewater treatment plants, and public use of local waterways. Many watershed groups have been formed to help address these issues. The Elk River Watershed Improvement Association (ERWIA) and Shoal Creek Watershed Improvement Group (SCWIG) on upper Shoal Creek were formed several years ago. More recently the Shoal Creek Watershed Partnership (SCWP) on lower Shoal Creek and the Spring River Watershed Partnership were formed to continue efforts to improve water quality on area watersheds.



Partner



ORGANIZATIONS



Community Health Collaborative Partners 2010

Access Family Care

Alliance of Southwest Missouri

American Cancer Society

Clean Air Project

Community Residents

Community Clinic of Joplin

Dogwood Trailblazers

Freeman Health System

Freeman Southwest YMCA

Jasper County Family Support Division

Joplin Family YMCA

Joplin Parks and Recreation

Joplin School District

Joplin Roadrunners

Living Well Smoothies

Local Health Departments (Joplin City,
Jasper and Newton Counties)

Missouri Department of Health and
Senior Services

Missouri Southern State University

Neosho School District

Ozark Center

St. John's Regional Medical Center

United Way of Southwest Missouri

Wildcat Glades Audubon Center

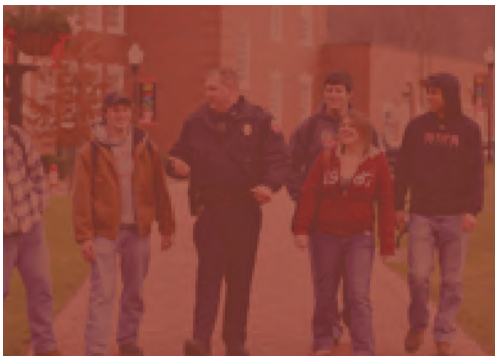


Emergency

PREPAREDNESS

Planning for and responding to emergencies affecting community health continues to be an important function of local officials in the medical community. Most recently, planning efforts for dealing with pandemic flu events were tested during the 2009-2010 H1N1 Pandemic Flu outbreak. Planning and response activities for community-wide public health emergencies continue to be centered in the Medical Subcommittee of the Joplin/Jasper County Local Emergency Planning Committee. The subcommittee includes representatives from local and state government, Emergency Management, health departments, hospitals, EMS, American Red Cross, the local Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC), and others. Some of the emergency plans and improvement projects that have received attention most recently include:

- Animal Emergency Response Plan-Animal Sheltering Plan
- Mass Care Sheltering Plan
(including a plan for dealing with persons with Special Needs)
- Public Health Training Plan
- Complete update of the Local Public Health Emergency Plan (LPHEP)
(including a complete update to the Strategic National Stockpile [SNS plan])
- Update of Annex-M (the Health & Medical Annex) to the County Emergency Plan
(including a Mass Fatality-Emergency Mortuary Standard Operating Guide [SOG])



Data

SOURCES

- U.S. Census Bureau
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Missouri Department of Economic Development
- Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
- Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
- Missouri State Highway Patrol
- Missouri Department of Mental Health
- Missouri Department of Social Services
- Kids Count
- Missouri Department of Natural Resources
- American Heart Association
- Centers for Disease Control
- American Stroke Association
- American Cancer Society
- Access Family Care (FQHC)
- Community Clinic of Joplin
- March of Dimes
- Jasper County Health Department
- Newton County Health Department
- City of Joplin Health Department



Report Designed and Prepared by:

COMMUNITY ASSET BUILDERS, LLC

606 DIX ROAD

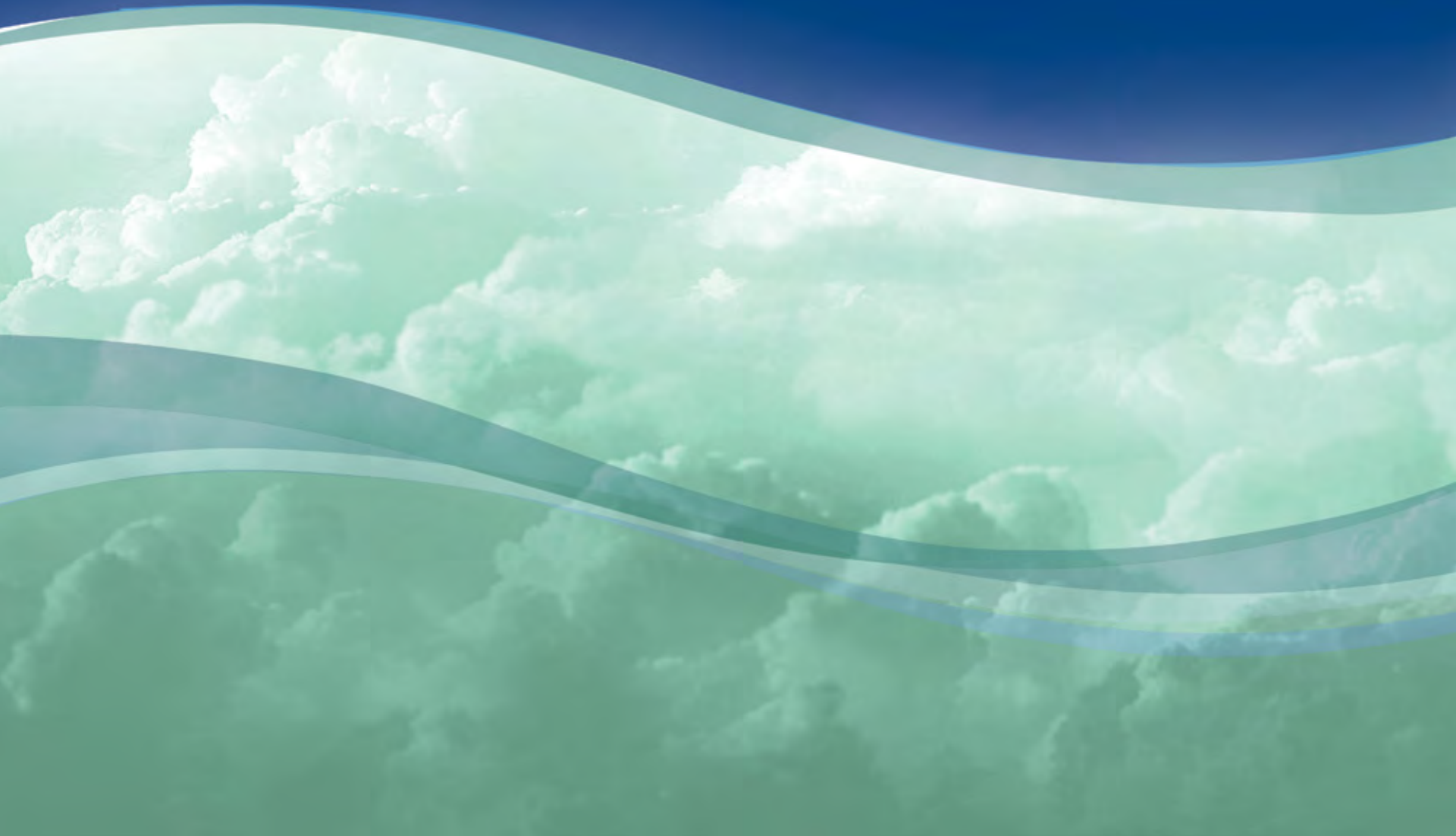
JEFFERSON CITY, MO 65109

PHONE: 573-632-2700

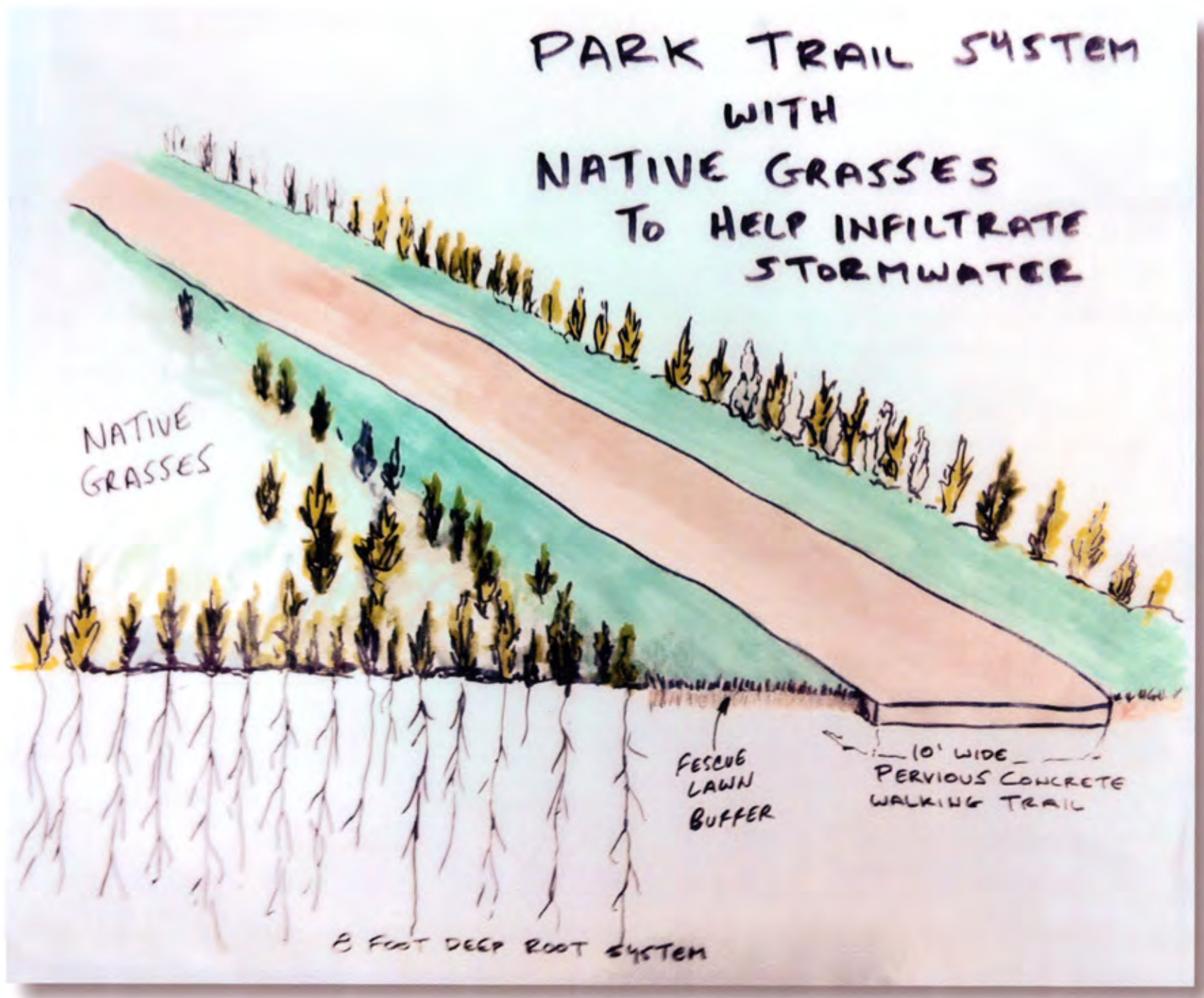
FAX: 573-632-6678

CABLLC@EARTHLINK.NET

Appendix F: Environmental Sustainability

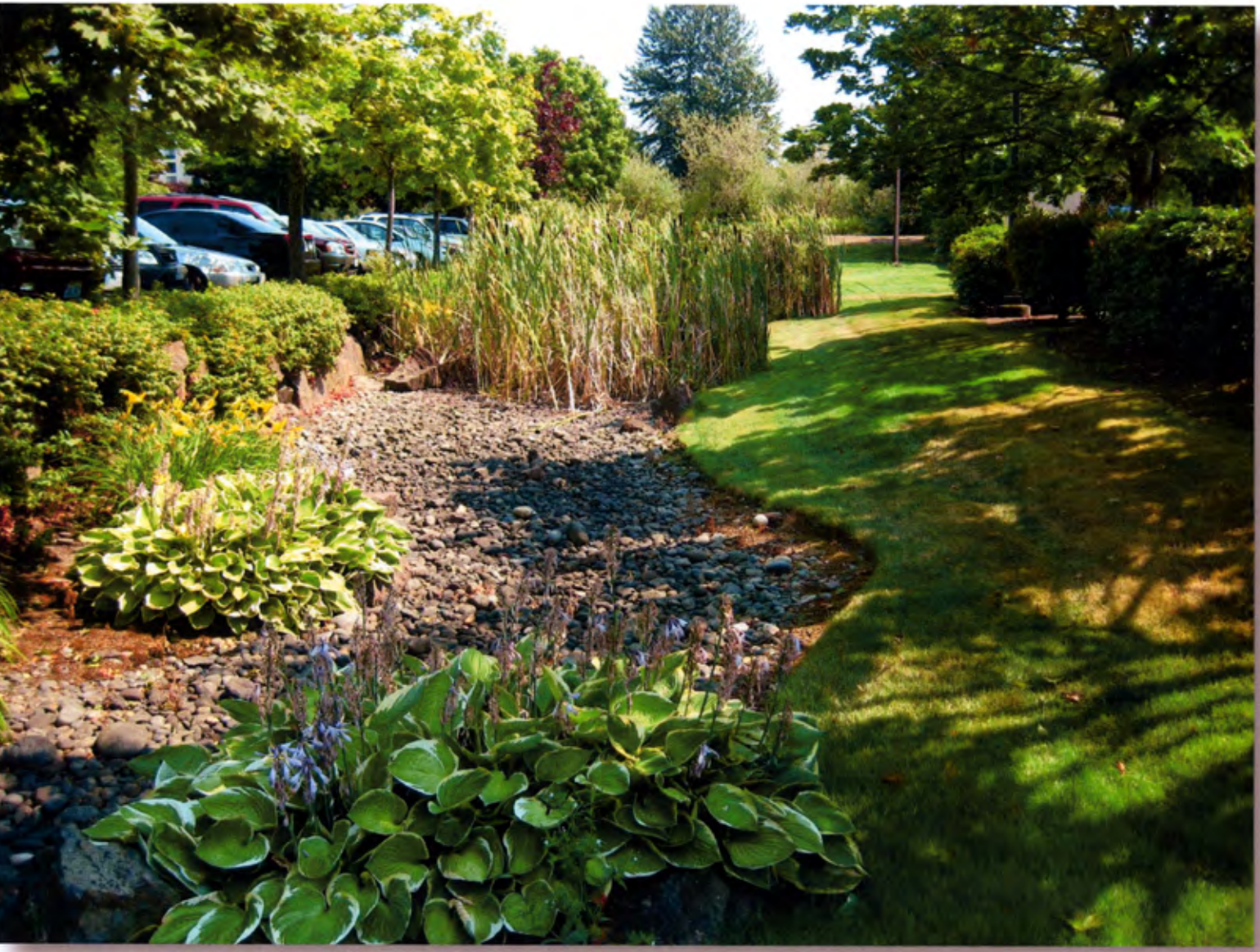


ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



GOAL:

Create a community mindset that values environmental sustainability through such efforts as reforestation, stormwater management, low impact development, open space and park designs.



Bioswale examples

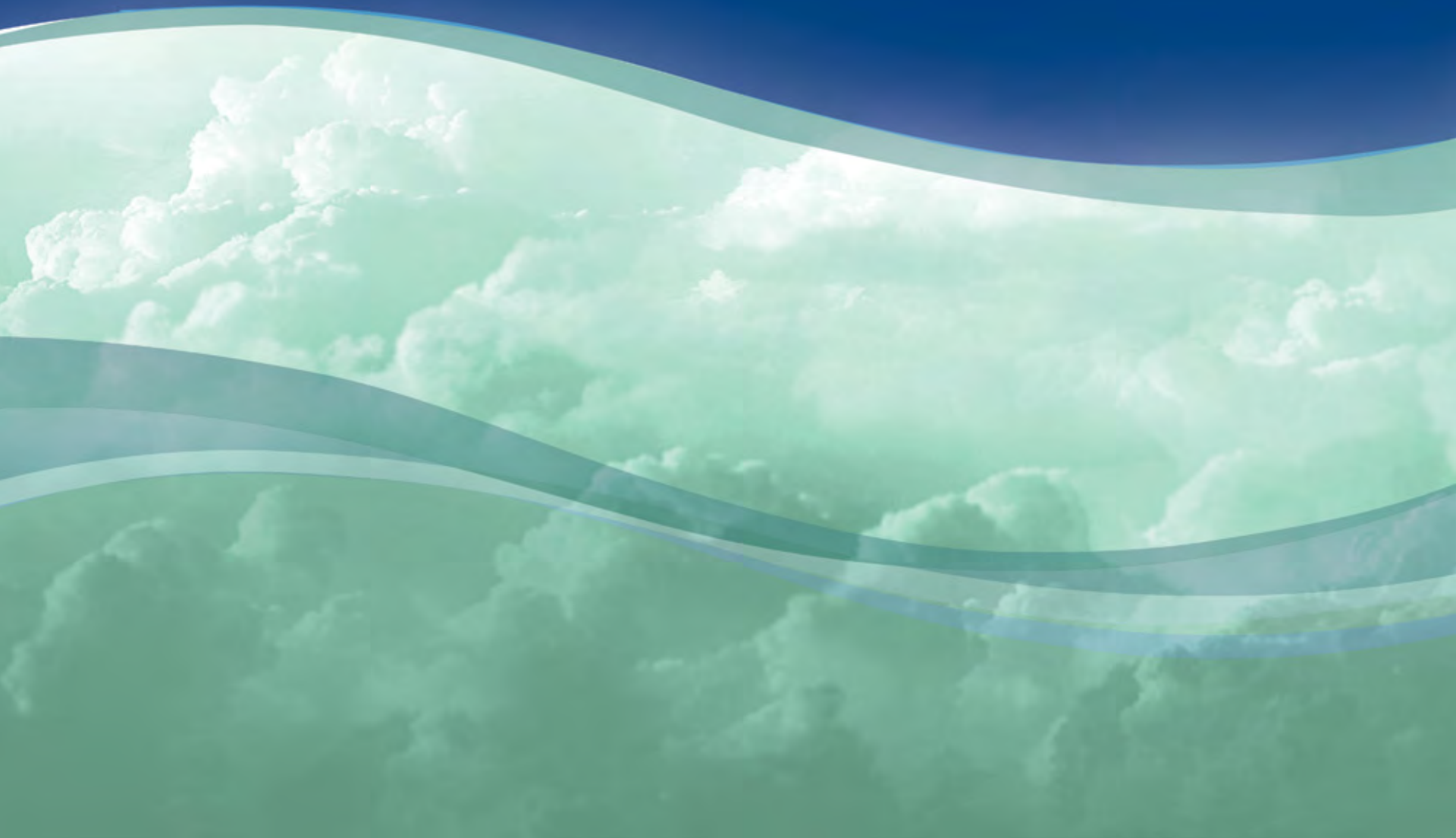


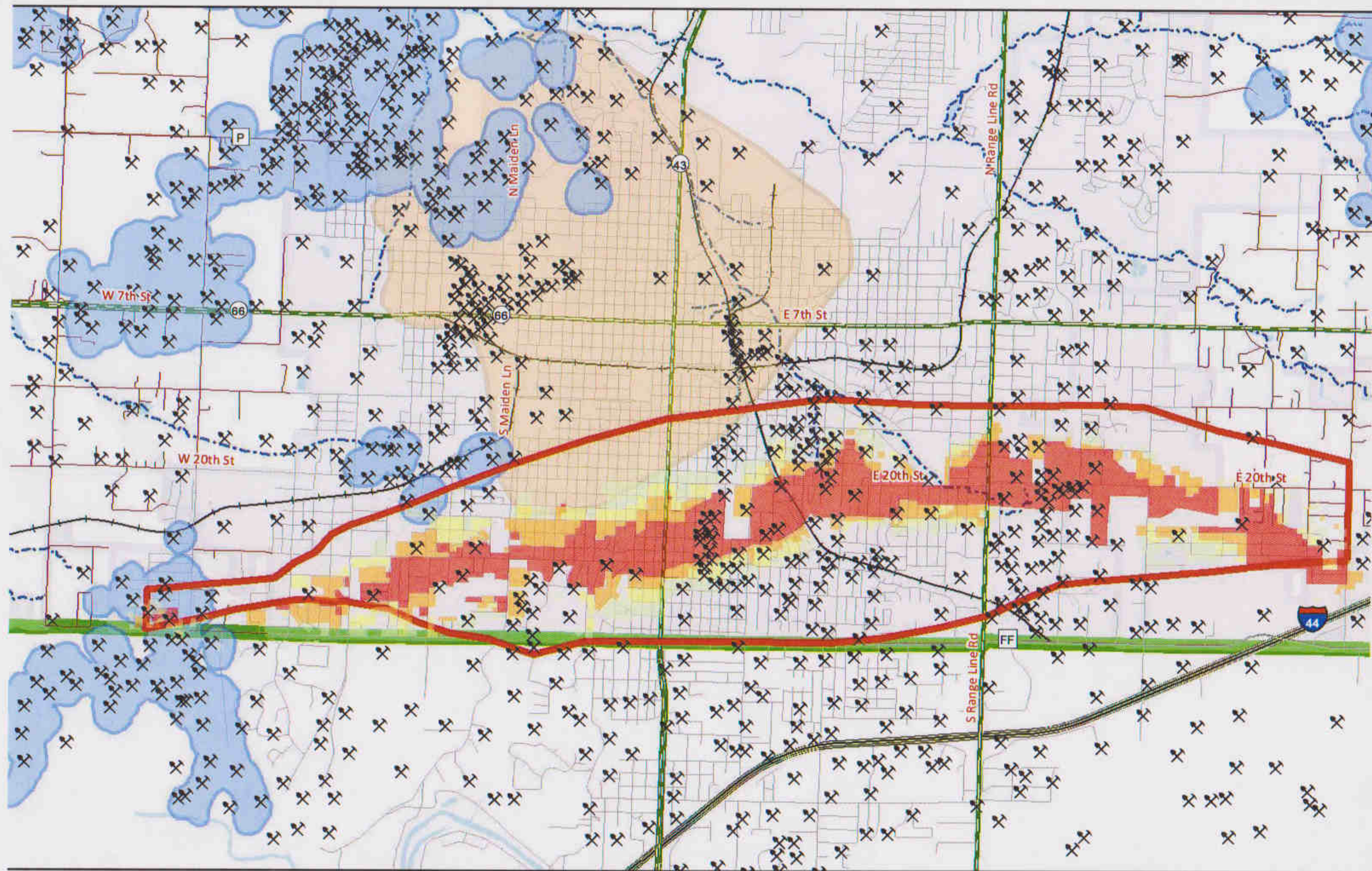
Restore tree canopy



Low Impact Development

Appendix G: Joplin Mining Map with Tornado Path





NGA Assessment - May 31, 2011

- CATASTROPHIC
- EXTENSIVE
- MODERATE
- LIMITED

- Tornado_Path
- Mine Waste Area
- Smelter
- X
 Inventory of Mines Occurances Prospects



1 inch = 0.8 miles



417-237-1015
gis@jaspercounty.org

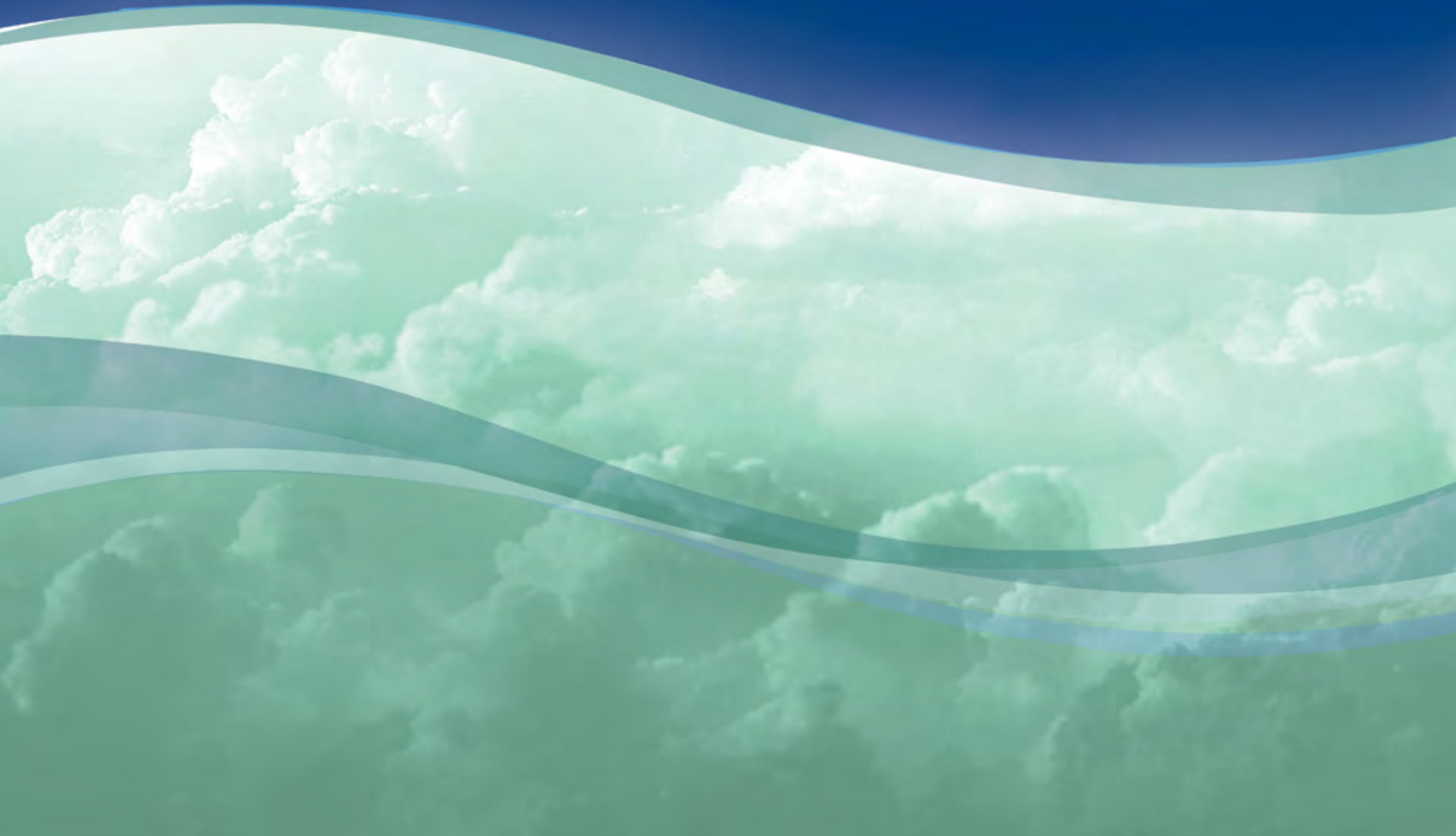
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Time: 11:26:08 AM

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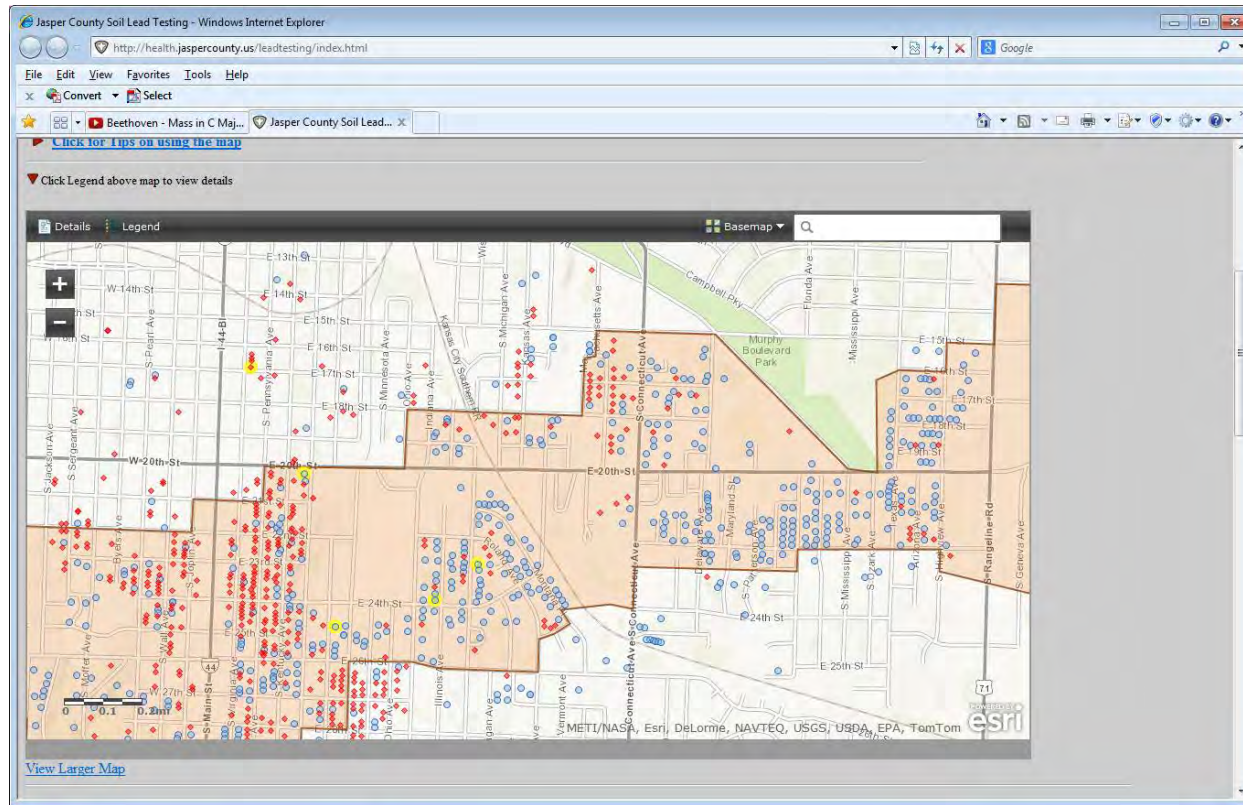


Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

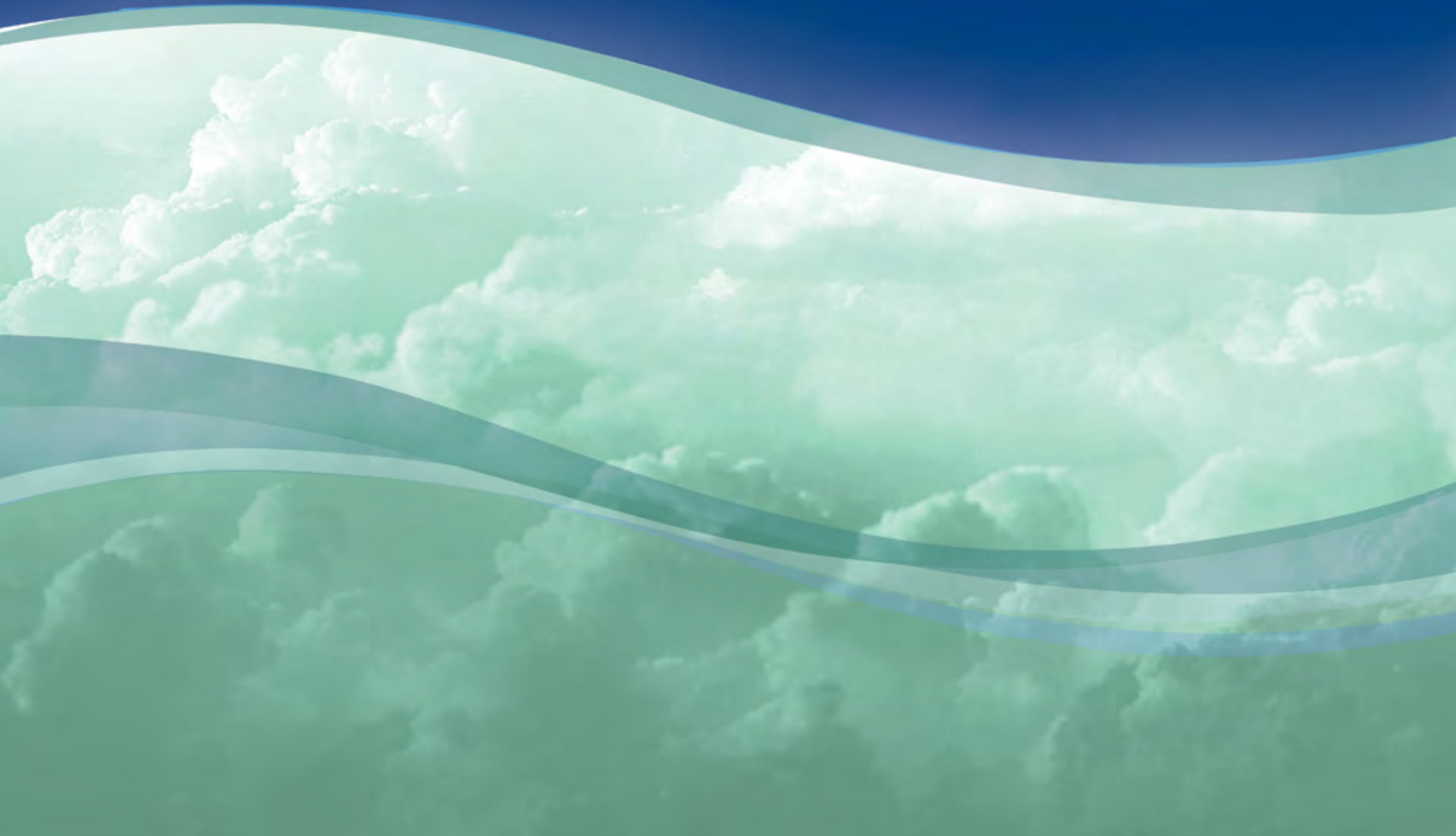
Appendix H: Jasper County Soil Lead Testing



Appendix H: Jasper County Soil Lead Testing



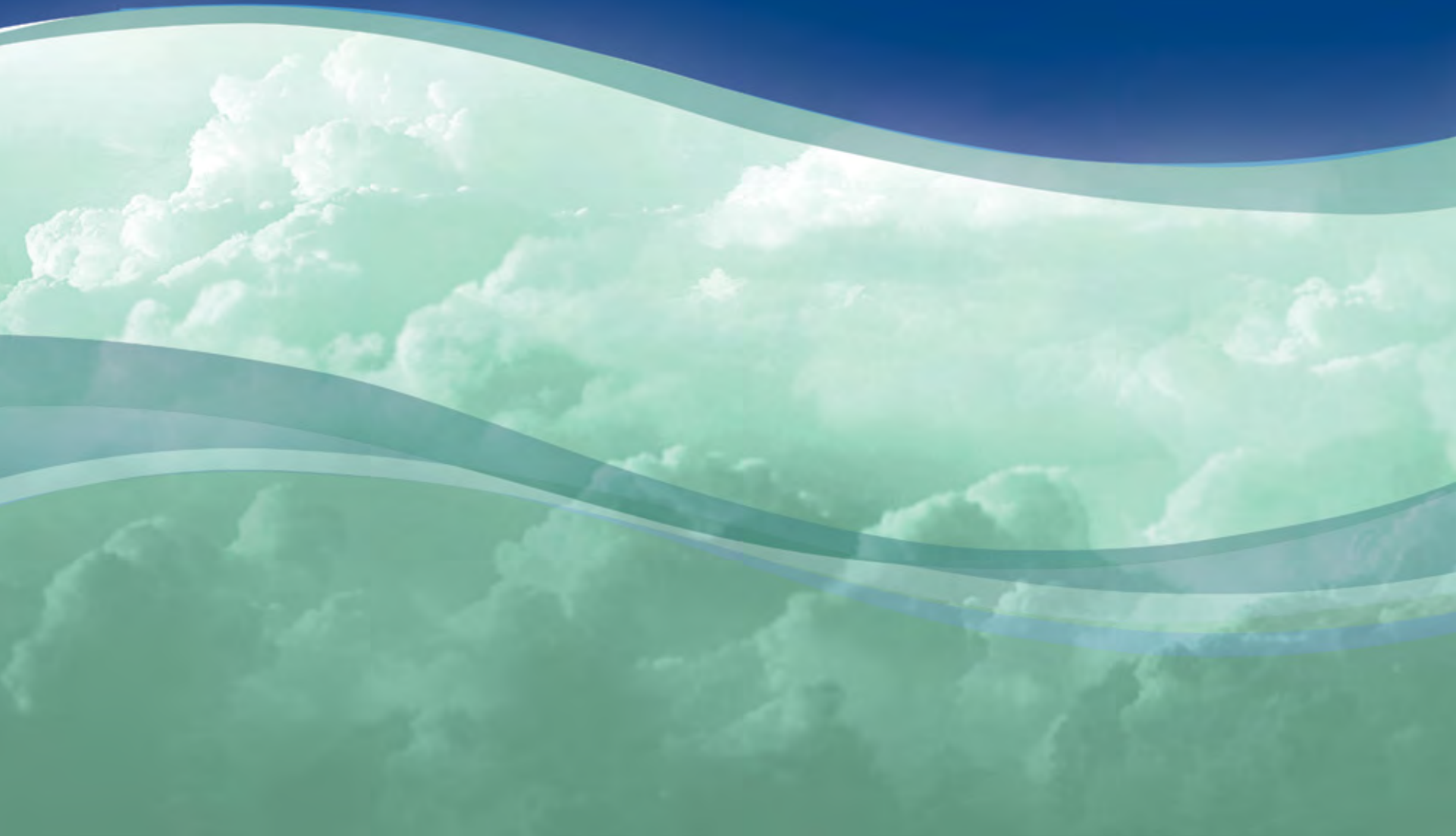
Appendix I: Impaired Waters List



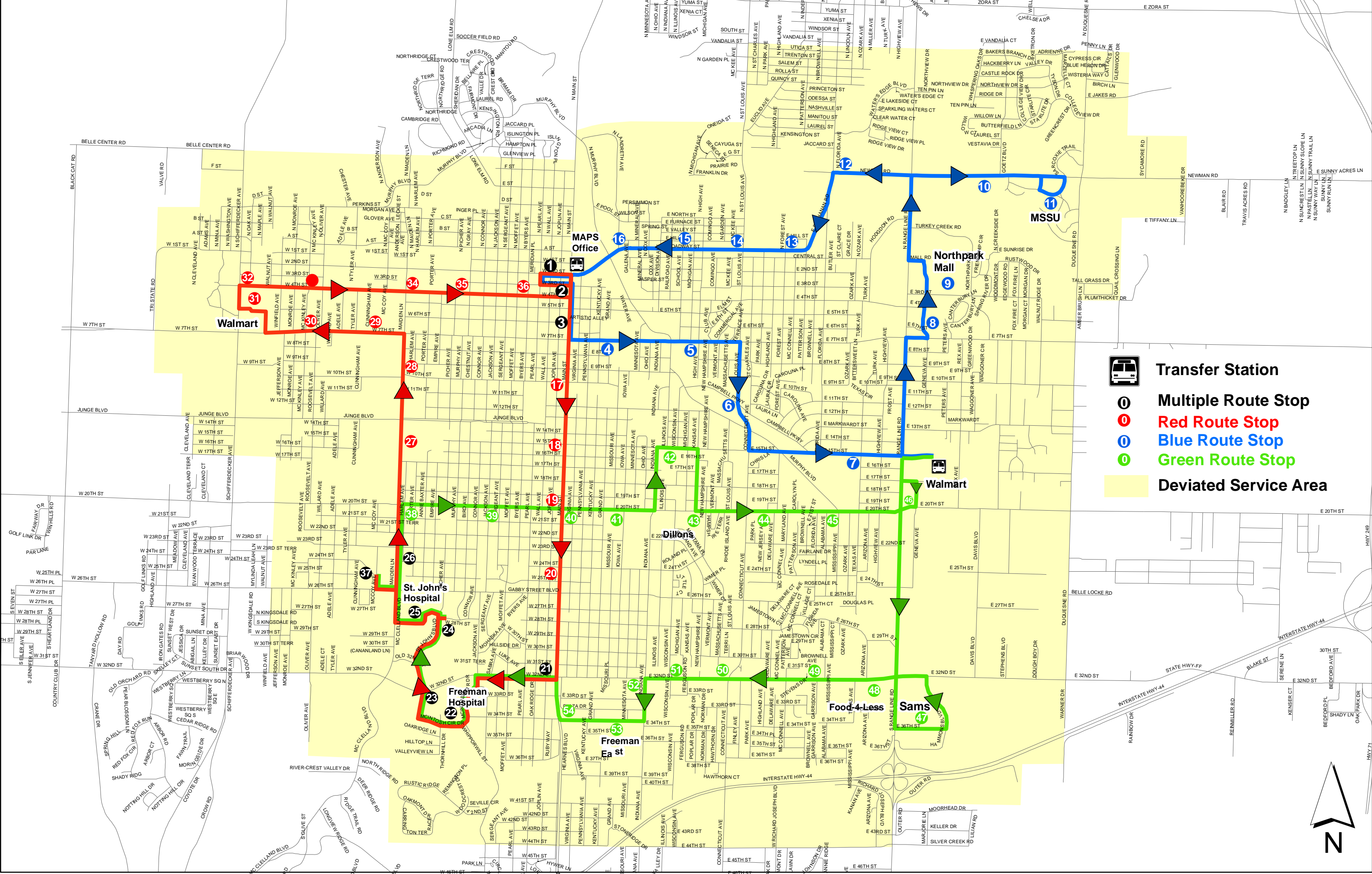
Appendix I:

Impaired Waters List			
(From MDNR Proposed 2010 Missouri 303(d) List)			
Waterbody Name	Pollutant(s)	Source	U/D County
Blackberry Cr.	Chloride, Sulfate Chloride	Asbury PP	Jasper
Center Cr.	Cadmium, Lead, Zinc, Bacteria	Mill Tailings (Aban.), Rural NPS	Jasper
Center Cr.	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Jasper/Newton
Clear Cr.	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Newton
Clear Cr.	Nutrients, Low D.O.	Monett WWTP	Newton
Dry Branch	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Jasper
Hickory Cr.	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Newton
Indian Cr.	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Newton
Little Lost Cr.	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Newton
Lone Elm Hollow	Metals	Mill Tailings (Aban.)	Jasper
Lost Cr.	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Newton
Middle Indian Cr	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Newton
North Fk. Spring R.	Low D.O., Bacteria	Lamar WWTP, Rural NPS	Jasper
North Indian Cr.	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Newton
Shoal Cr.	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Newton
South Indian Cr.	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Newton
Spring River	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Jasper
Turkey Cr.	Cadmium, Lead, Zinc, Bacteria	Mill Tailings (Aban.), Rural NPS	Jasper
Willow Br.	Bacteria	Rural NPS	Newton

Appendix J: Joplin Proposed Trolley Lines



Appendix J: Joplin Proposed Trolley Lines



Transfer Station



Multiple Route Stop



Red Route Stop



Blue Route Stop

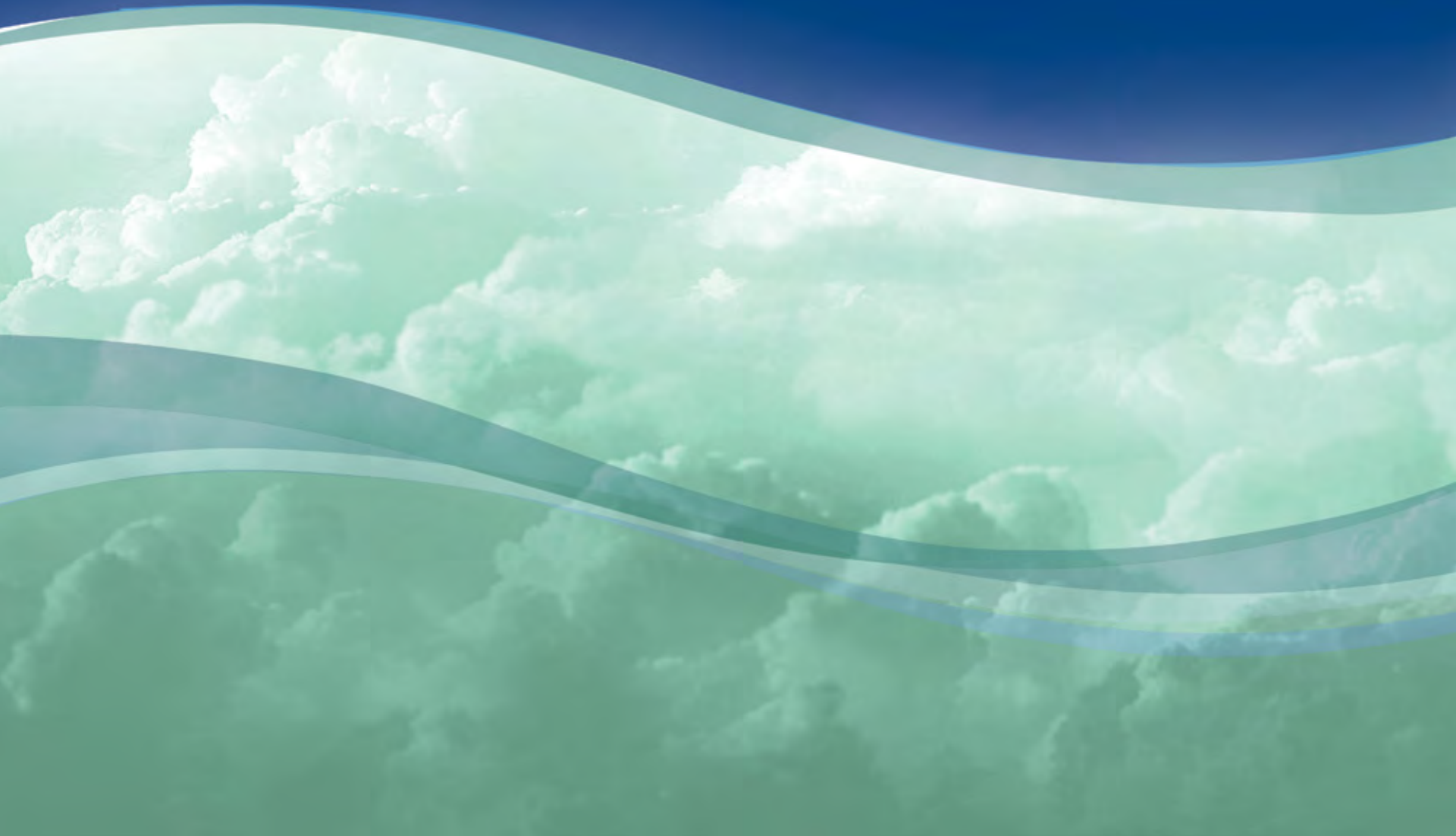


Green Route Stop



Deviated Service Area

Appendix K: Main Street Development

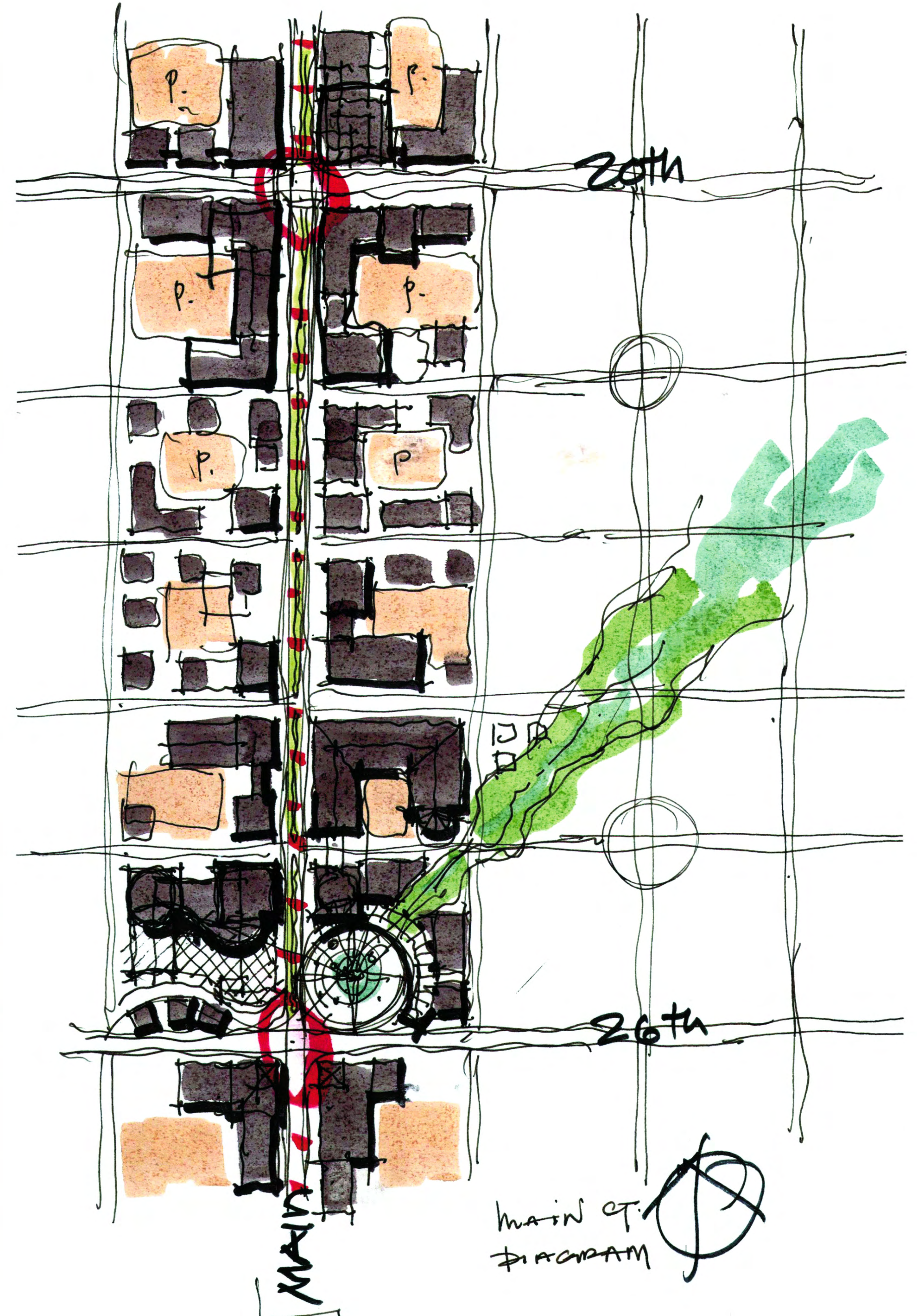
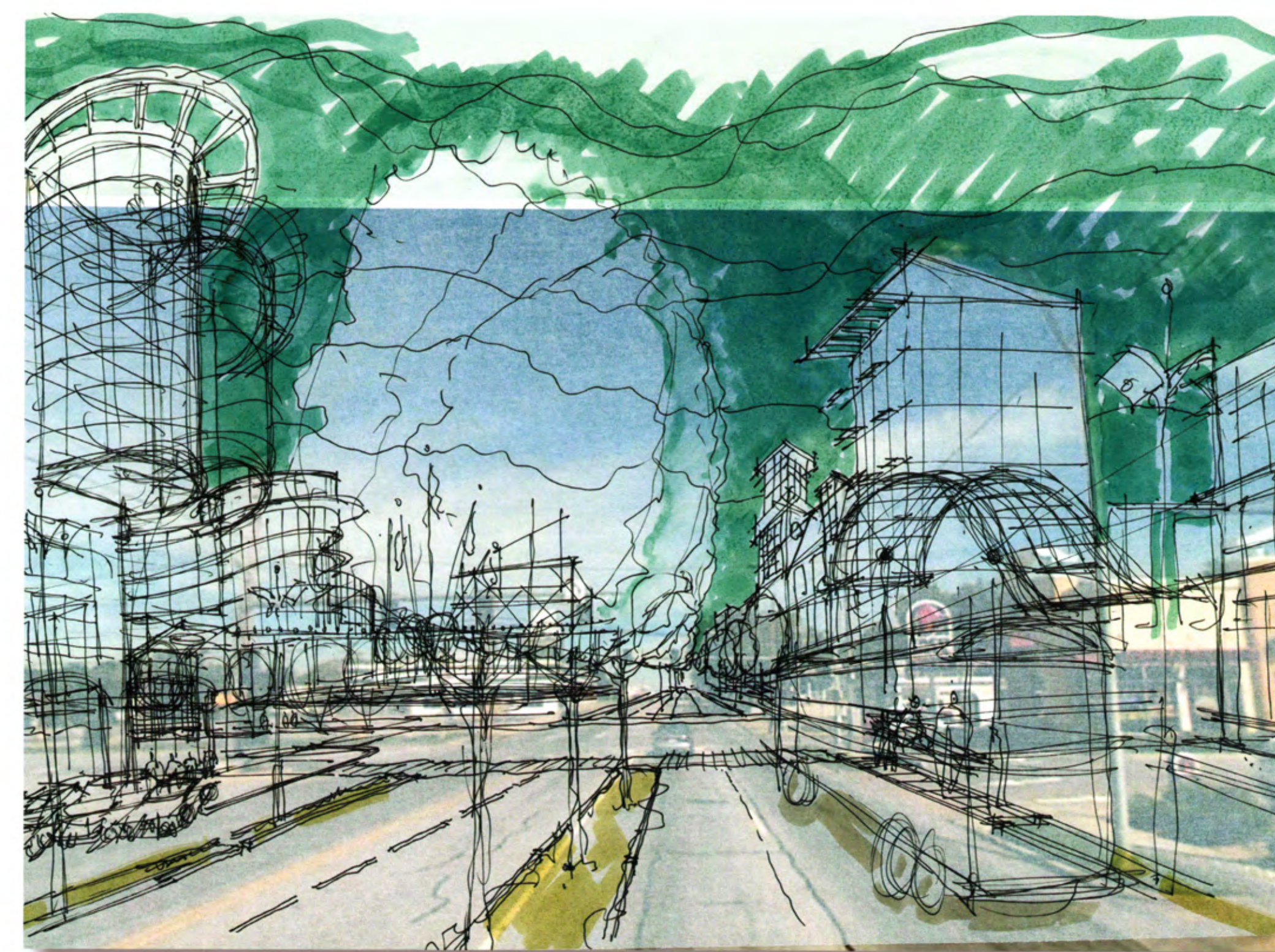


MAIN STREET DEVELOPMENT



MAIN STREET CORRIDOR

As the quintessential identifier for cities across America, Main Street serves as the backbone for Joplin. Main Street provides valuable and practical opportunities for compact and comprehensive development not available elsewhere in the city—ranging from new growth along I-44 to redevelopment in the historic downtown. Other corridors such as 20th Street, 26th Street, 32nd Street, Range Line, and Murphy Blvd. are all envisioned as capillaries feeding into the revitalized Main Street spine.



For more information please contact:

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Division of Community Health Investigations

4770 Buford Hwy. NE, Chamblee, GA 30341

Telephone: 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636) / TTY: 1-888-232-6348

Web: www.atsdr.cdc.gov/sites/brownfields/index.html

Publication date: June 2014



**U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services**
Agency for Toxic Substances
and Disease Registry